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THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

ROBERT, PORTER & CO.'S BULL DOG BOTTLING OF BASS'S ALE AND GUINNESS' STOUT CAN BE HAD AT All Wine Merchants, Bars, Restaurants, and Hotels.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1902.
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	22nd Nov.
M.L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	29th "
* EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	6th Dec.
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	F. H. Gordon	13th "
* CHINA	7912	T. S. Angus	20th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	27th "
			1903.
* ARABIA	7,903	J. L. Parfitt	3rd Jany.
M.L. CHINA	7,912	T. S. Angus	10th "
* ORIENTAL	5,284	F. N. Tillard	17th "
M.L. ARABIA	7,903	J. L. Parfitt	24th "
* PERSIA	7,951	W. A. Wheler	31st "
M.L. ORIENTAL	5 284	F. N. Tillard	7th Feby.

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipping there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between NOON, and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 5th November, 1902.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	P. Ivellich	4,119	1st Dec. 1902.
IMPERATRIX	C. Bellon	4,194	1st Jan. 1903.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 960.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
a TRIESTE	E. Mecozzi	5095	25th Nov.
a b MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	T. Rassevitch	4400	17th Dec.
FRANZ FERDINAND	A. Martinolich	5044	27th Dec.
a b VINDOBONA	B. Cobol	4351	17th Jan.

a Will call at Fiume. b Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 185

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN A YEAR.

1st Class Rs. 990. 2nd Class Rs. 536-4. Saloon Rs. 648-12.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, VIA SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TIROL	Baron Bretfeld	3,771	23rd Dec., 1902

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 17th November, 1902.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES AT REDUCED RATES.

FOR long PERIOD RETURN TICKETS, by P. and O. and other Lines.

PASSAGES engaged by all Liners and Non-Liners FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION. Special attention to the selection of berths and grouping of passengers.
SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Families, Missionaries and Railway Officials to London; also to Government Officials via China and America to Europe.
THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway station in India to all parts of the World.
COOK'S INTERPRETERS meet and assist passengers at London, Marseilles, Genoa, and all Chief Towns of the world.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and ticket supplied from any part of the World to India.
PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded or insured against theft and all risks.
PACKAGES of every description stored, and shipped as cargo to all parts of the world at lowest rates; ESTIMATES on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS.
STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold.
DRAFTS, CIRCULAR NOTES, & LETTERS OF CREDIT issued and REMITTANCES made.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on FRIDAY, the 21st November, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, on TUESDAY, the 25th November, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on THURSDAY, the 20th November, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting.

FOR SEYCHELLES, ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, LAMU AND ADEN.

S. S. "PUTIALA," 2,998 tons, on or about MONDAY, 8th December.

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELEGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH AND CAPE TOWN.

S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,005 tons, on or about MONDAY, 24th November.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA

S. S. "SIRSA," 2,610 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 21st November.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay 19th November, 1902.

KING, KING & Co.

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Dupuy Fromy	20th Nov. 1902.
SYDNEY	4,232	Negre	18th Dec. 1902.
TONKIN	6,393	Schmitz	15th Jan. 1903.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "OCEANIEN," 4,259 tons, Captain Remes, to sail on or about the 10th December 1902.

For further particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

QUEEN'S ROAD SHOW ROOMS.

No. 5-12.

AGENTS: LAURIE & MARNER, Ld., COACH BUILDERS, LONDON.

JUST LANDED

FRESH STOCK of Carriages, New and Second-hand, by well-known London Builders. Some of them are suitable for Native States for immediate use at the Delhi Durbar.

CARRIAGE REPAIR DEPARTMENT.

It is conducted under the immediate supervision of an experienced English Foreman, and all Repairs will be executed.

CARRIAGES ON HIRE.

Best English-made Carriages are hired out with Pair and Single Horses.

PEGAMOID CLOTH.

We hold Agency and got in stock varieties of cloth suitable for lining Sofas and Chairs and trimming Carriages. Inspection invited.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE & SONS.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

W. B. GREEN & CO.'S APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT.

OYSTERS NOW IN SEASON.

COOMBE'S XXXX STOUT & McEWAN'S ALE ON DRAUGHT.

BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS & DINNERS

TABLE D'HOTE or A LA CARTE.

served till 8-45 P.M.

SPECIAL LADIES ROOM FOR LIGHT REFRESHMENTS.

ICE CREAMS, CAKES, THE LATEST AMERICAN DRINKS

THE BAND OF THE XXIII BOMBAY RIFLES PLAYS EVERY WEDNESDAY EVENING from 7 to 9 o'clock.

THE TWO BEST INDIAN CIGARS IN ASIA ARE BOUQUETS AND LIGHT OF ASIA CIGARS.

A TRIAL WILL CONVINCE YOU OF THIS.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

THE ITALIAN STORES,
C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,
105, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA, SOCIETA REUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY; AND TO THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'WAR.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA Cheeses.
FINEST LUCCA OIL; Pure Italian Wine Vinegar.
ASPARAGUS, (French Italian and German).
MILAN SAUSAGES in Skin (Italian).
ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose); and in oil in Bottles.
FRANKFORT SAUSAGES, Plain, and with Sauerkroute.
TUNNY FISH IN OIL (French and Italian).
CAVIARE.
SARDINES. Royans Victoria. „ a la Tomate. Plain in finest Lucca oil.
BLACK OLIVES (loose) in oil.
GREEN OLIVES (French) in Bottles.
FRENCH and ITALIAN PREPARED MUSTARD, assorted in Bottles.

MASTIC de CHIO 2-8 Bot. Vermouth (Italian and French) Chianti, Barbera, Capri, Lacrima, Christe and Marsala. Cherry and Blackberry Brandy. Asti Spumanti and Duc de Marsat (champagne.)

Maccaroni, Vermecelli, Soup Paste, Lentilles, Beans, Gram (Milanese), Rice (Carolina), Walnuts, Hazelnuts, Almonds, Italian Lemons, Malaga Raisins and Figs (Naples.)

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a speciality and a thoroughly genuine article, only Rs. 10 per doz. Bots.

JEWELLERY.

NEW DESIGNS in Gold and Jewelled Gold Jewellery.
NEW DESIGNS in Necklaces
NEW DESIGNS in Muff Chains
NEW DESIGNS in Lockets
NEW DESIGNS in Brooches
NEW DESIGNS in Bracelets and Bangles
NEW DESIGNS in Jewelled and Plain Fans
NEW DESIGNS in Cachou Boxes
NEW DESIGNS in Buckles
NEW DESIGNS in Studs, Lucks, and Solitaires
NEW DESIGNS in Coat and Vest Buttons
NEW DESIGNS in Ladies' Jewelled Watches
NEW DESIGNS in Bracelet Watches
NEW DESIGNS in Watch Chains
NEW DESIGNS in Signet Guard and Gem Rings
NEW DESIGNS in Gold and Silver Pencils
NEW DESIGNS in Charms, Pendants &c.
NEW DESIGNS in Gun Metal Ware
NEW DESIGNS in Silver Ware
NEW DESIGNS in Electro-plated Ware
NEW DESIGNS in Cutlery, Spoons, and Forks
NEW DESIGNS in Presentation Oakware, Nickel-Silver Mounted
NEW DESIGNS in All Departments.

MARCKS & CO. LTD.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND
CATERERS,

HAVE NOW MADE ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE SUPPLY OF

SPECIAL COLD DISHES

FOR DINNER PARTIES

SENT OUT IN COLD OVENS READY FOR THE TABLE.

MENUS ARRANGED

AND ADVICE GIVEN HOW THINGS SHOULD BE SERVED FREE OF CHARGE.

25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET,
BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED NEARLY HALF A CENTURY

RUBBER AND SURGICAL APPLIANCES.

OUR UP-TO-DATE EDITION FOR 1902. NOW READY, POST FREE.

W. GEORGE, late of Holywell Street, Strand, W.C., will mail post free his up-to-date 1902 ILLUSTRATED and DESCRIPTIVE PRICE LIST of Surgical Appliances, Trusses, Elastic Stockings, Bandages, Belts, and every kind of Rubber Goods of the latest and most Improved principles.
W. GEORGE (Dept. 11) 10 Green Street, Leicester Square, London, W. C.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Payable at death, or in 15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	Age next Birthday
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 5	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. This Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependant upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurance is specially recommended.

R. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

MR. HENRY DALLAS' MUSICAL COMEDY CO.

TO-NIGHT ! TO-NIGHT ! !

and

TWO FOLLOWING NIGHTS.

"THREE LITTLE MAIDS"

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 24TH,

Grand production of the enormously successful Musical Comedy,

A CHINESE HONEYMOON.

Box Plan at SOUNDY & Co.'s.

PRICES :

Orchestra Stalls	Rs. 4
Dress Circle	„ 3
Pit Chairs	„ 2
Gallery	„ 1

Doors open 8-30 p.m.
Performance 9 p.m.

The last DOWN LOCAL TRAIN timed to leave CHURCH GATE at mid-night will START 15 minutes LATER and run on to SANTA CRUZ and ANDHERI.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo arrived per S. S. "ERNEST SIMONS" from COLOMBO, THE STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN are hereby informed that she has landed her Cargo in the Victoria Dock Shed No. 10.

All Claims for Damages, &c., must be sent in the Office within seven days after the discharge of Cargo, or before the goods are removed to the unclaimed warehouse from the landing shed, otherwise they will not be entertained. Goods on Survey will be attended to every morning.

P. DE BURE,
Acting Agent.

Bombay, 19th November, 1902.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

WEEK END SPECIAL EXPRESS TRAIN FOR NERAL, KHANDALA AND LONAVLA DISCONTINUED.

THE DOWN and UP LONAVLA Special EXPRESS TRAINS will cease to run on and after SATURDAY, the 22nd November, 1902, and until further notice.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the 17th of November, 1902.

NOTICE.

MISS JOHNSON (late of Mrs. POMEROY'S 29, Old Bond Street) and Miss DUPUIS has OPENED BUSINESS for face massage, Electrolysis, at 41, Watson's Annexe, Bombay. Hours 7-30 A.M. to 12-30 P.M. and 3-30 to 5-30 P.M. THURSDAYS till 12-30 P. M. Terms, single treatment, Rs. 7. Course of six Rs. 30. Preparations sent to all parts of India, post free. Advice and consultation free. Book sent on application.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR CASTOR CAKE.

TENDERS will be received by the UNDERSIGNED up to 12 NOON on WEDNESDAY the 26th instant for the purchase of CASTOR CAKE, (1,000 tons more or less), that may be produced at the Company's Oil Mill at Sabarmati during the year 1903.

Tender forms giving particulars and conditions of contract can be obtained from the Undersigned on application and payment of 8 annas for each form.

Tenders should be sealed and superscribed "Tender for the purchase of Castor Cake".

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

W. P. JOHNSON,
Loco. and Carr. Supdt.

Parel Works, 15th November, 1902.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

NOTICE.

THE TRUSTEES invite applications for the LEASE of Lands on the Nagpada Estate for a term of 999 years at such rates as intending purchasers may be prepared to offer. The plots vary in area from 260 square yards and upwards and have been laid out to suit all kinds of building purposes; each plot has a good frontage to a Road.

Offers will be received and considered up to noon on Monday, December 1st, 1902, immediately after which date the plots not disposed of will be put up to auction, subject to certain reserved prices which will be declared on the day of auction, and will be knocked down to the highest bidder at the time of auction.

Plans, conditions, building regulations, and all other particulars can be obtained from the Engineer of the Board

W. N. SHILSTONE,
Secretary.

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road.

THE CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT ACT 1898.

NOTIFICATION OF A STREET SCHEME.

AGRIPADA ESTATE STREET SCHEME.

SCHEME for a NEW STREET in CONTINUATION of SANKLI STREET EXTENDING from RIPON ROAD to MORLAND ROAD in BYCULLA SECTION E. WARD.

PURSUANT to Section 27 (1) and 32 of the above Act, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay have, under the provisions of Section 39 of the said Act, made a STREET SCHEME which provides for the construction of a NEW STREET in continuation of SANKLI STREET intersecting the property bearing Ward No. 4029 (3) and also a portion of the lands vested in the said Trustees and known as the AGRIPADA ESTATE and EXTENDING Westwards in a direct line from RIPON ROAD to MORLAND ROAD.

The area comprised in the said Scheme is estimated to contain about 2723 square yards or thereabouts and is situated within Byculla Section of the Municipal Ward E of the City of Bombay and is within the following limits, viz :—

All the lands bounded on and towards the North by a portion of plot No. 15 of the said Agripada Estate and by properties not to be acquired bearing Ward No. 4029 (2) and 4029 (4), on and towards the East by Ripon Road, on and towards the South by property not to be acquired, bearing Ward No. 4022 (2) and by a portion of the before-mentioned Plot No. 15, and on and towards the West by Morland Road and which Scheme also provides for the Acquisition of the land which in the opinion of the Board is necessary for or will be effected by the execution of the said Scheme.

And that the office of the said Board at Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, within the Fort of Bombay, is the place where particulars of the said Scheme, a map of the area comprised therein and a statement specifying the land proposed to be acquired, may be seen at all reasonable hours.

S. REBSCH,
Chairman of the Board of Trustees.

Dated this 8th day of November, 1902.

THE CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT ACT 1898.

NOTIFICATION OF A POLICE ACCOMMODATION SCHEME.

SCHEME FOR A POLICE HOSPITAL WITHIN THE AREA COMPRISED IN THE FIRST NAGPADA IMPROVEMENT SCHEME.

PURSUANT to Section 27 (1) and 39 of the above Act NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay have under the provisions of Section 38 of the said Act made a Police Accommodation Scheme which provides for the construction of Dwellings and Accessory Buildings (intended to be used as a Hospital) for the Police of the City of Bombay on a piece of land estimated to contain an area of 6154 square yards or thereabouts and situated within the first Nagpada Section of the Municipal Ward E of the City of Bombay and forming part of the lands acquired by the said Trustees for the purposes of the first Nagpada Improvement Scheme.

The said piece of land is within the following limits, viz :—

All the lands bounded on and towards the North by property bearing Ward Nos. 3513-3555, and Street No. 896-902 (1-11) and 904-908, on and towards the East by the Parel Road, on and towards the South by the new Main Road constructed by the Trustees and extending from Parel Road to the junction of Bellasis and Clare Roads, and on and towards the West by vacant land belonging to the Trustees. And that the Office of the said Board at Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, within the Fort of Bombay, is the place where particulars of the said Scheme and a map of the area comprised therein may be seen at all reasonable hours.

S. REBSCH,
Chairman of the Board of Trustees.

Dated this 12th day of November, 1902.

GRIMAULT AND CO'S SARSAPARILLA cleanses the blood from all impurities arising from Scrofula, Eczema, Bad Legs, Skin Diseases, Pimples and Sores.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

DELHI CORONATION DURBAR.

NOTICE TO INTENDING PASSENGERS.

AS the demand for accommodation for 1st and 2nd Class Passenger Traffic to and from the CORONATION DURBAR at DELHI, between the 10th December 1902, and 31st January, 1903, is likely to be very heavy, intending Passengers are informed that this Company will be unable to provide reserved accommodation on Mail Trains during that period. Adequate accommodation will, however, be allotted to Passengers applying to undersigned in due time.

C. CROMMELIN,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 29th October, 1902.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR UNLOADING AND STACKING COAL AND COKE AT PAREL.

TENDERS are invited for UNLOADING and STACKING COAL and COKE at the Running Engine Shed and in the Workshops at Parel, for the year 1903, and will be received by the Undersigned up to 12 NOON on WEDNESDAY the 26th instant.

Tender forms giving particulars and conditions of contract can be had on application to the Undersigned and payment of Annas 8 for each form.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

Tenders must be sealed and superscribed "Tender for Unloading and Stacking Coal and Coke at Parel."

W. P. JOHNSON,
Loco. and Carr. Supdt.

Parel Works, 17th November 1902.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED will hold an AUCTION for the sale of about 4,01,750 cubic feet of Teak, at the Hallial Depot of the North Kanara District, 7 miles from Ahnawar Station on the S. M. Railway on the 2nd December 1902, and following days. The terms of sale are available for the inspection of persons wishing to bid at the above auction, at the Hallyal Depot Office, at the undersigned's Office and the Range Forest Officer's Office at Hallyal between the hours of 11 A. M., and 4 P.M., on every day except Sundays and Holidays.

G. P. MILLETT,
Divisional Forest Officer,
N. D. Kanara.

Divisional Forest Office, N. D. Kanara, Camp Belgaum, dated 27th October.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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GENERAL MERCHANT,

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To subscribers the cost will be Rs. 1-8 per copy To non-subscribers Rs. 2.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
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ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

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W. MOIR,
Manager.

Bombay, 14th November, 1902.

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Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 47,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

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W. ADAMS ORAM,
Acting Agent.

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BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

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Subscribed	Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund	„ 14,00,000
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DIRECTORS.

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	Per cent. Per Annum
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D. KING,
Agent.

Calcutta, 16th July 1901.

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FOR SALE.—One big stylish and handsome STATE PHAETON on Cee Spring in good order, with a pair of Grey AUSTRALIAN HORSES over 16 hands, suitable for Rajas.—For terms apply Box "No. 861o." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

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MESSRS. TURNER, HOARE & CO. are prepared to provide Estimates, and draw up Schemes for the supply of Electric Light and Power in any District. Special rates for Mill and Factory Lighting. Electrical Catalogue now published.

TURNER, HOARE & CO., Bombay,
Agents : Siemens, Bros. &

INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND FOR

STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

PREMIUMS MODERATE; CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS £10,300,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE £26,250,000

EVERY INFORMATION

in connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINNES can be obtained on application to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

THE GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

DURING the year 1901, 5,718 Policies were written for £2,112,102, being the largest amount of NEW BUSINESS reported by any British Life Office doing business in India.

Assets.....£8,000,000
Annual Income .....£1,313,853.

For Novel and Attractive Forms of Assurance such as Investment with Family Provision, Deferred Annuity, &c., apply to

CROFT, MODY & Co.,
Chief Agents for India,
Bombay

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH, 64, Princes Street, London
61, Threadneedle Street

Total Funds as at 31st December,
1901 ... ... £ 15,722,693
Revenue for 1901 ... ... £ 3,308,106

THE sum of £ 830,160 was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1900 yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £ 1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

Policies in some cases have been more than doubled in amount by the addition of bonuses

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to:—

Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
Standard Buildings, Bombay.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS EXCEED TWO CRORES

INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

ALL INTENDING ASSURERS

should apply for the Rates and conditoins of the

ORIENTAL

which are the lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's actual experience since its formation.

LOANS ON THE COMPANY'S POLICIES

LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

Immediate payment of Claims on proof of death and title.

ENDOWMENTS AND ANNUITIES ON SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE TERMS.

Full Particulars and Forms may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY,

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS,

GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD.

Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale, or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem. Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

TO CONNOISSEURS.

DIMITRINO & CO.'S REAL EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

PRICE LIST.

	Per 100. Rs. a.
ALBERTS, medium size, fine quality in 100's	2 4
HANEMS, small do superfine do do	3 0
No. 8, medium do do do do	3 4
No. 8, large do do do do	3 12
LA FAVOURITE, medium size Gold tipped in 50's	4 8
No. 5, medium size extra fine quality in 100's	4 8
GRAND FORMAT extra large do do in 50's	5 8

To ensure their freshness, we receive these by Post every fortnight.

D. MERWAN & Co.,
GENERAL TOBACCONISTS.
30, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

MATHURADAS CULLIANJI AND SON.
No. 7, Sitaram Building,
CRAWFORD MARKET.

SILK, WOOLLEN and COTTON CLOTH MERCHANTS,
LADIES' DRESS MAKERS,
GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS
AND
SHIRT MAKERS.

Hosiery, Laces, Ribbons, Tapestries, Cretonnes Sheetings, Shirtings, Twills, Art Muslins, Merinos, and all sorts of English and Country made Bleached and Unbleached Cloths, Gentlemen's Bows, Ties, Braces, &c.

DRESSES AND DRAPERIES of all Descriptions.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGE.
FIXED RATES.

The well-known KESOW RAMJI KAKA, late of Motee Jugjiwan, is our HEAD CUTTER.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, NOVEMBER 18.

SECURITIES—			
2½ per cent. Consols	£93 1/8	=	— 1/4
3 per cent. Rentes	£99 1/2	=	unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	£107 1/2	=	do
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£85 1/4	=	do
SILVER—			
Spot in London	22 11/16	=	do
2 months hence	22 11/16	=	do
Spot in New York	49 1/8	=	plus 1/8
EXCHANGES—			
Paris cheques	25·11 1/2	=	unchanged
Berlin "	20·44-1/2	=	— 1/4
New York Demand	4·85 7/8	=	— 1/8
DISCOUNTS—			
Bank of England	4 pr ct	=	unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills	3 1/2 pr ct	=	do
6 " " "	3 1/2 pr ct	=	plus 1/8
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 7/8 pr ct	=	unchanged
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	4 1/8 pr ct	=	do
INTEREST—			
Day to day loans	2 3/8 pr ct	=	plus 1/4
7 day market loans	2 1/2 pr ct	=	unchanged

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England, about £1,00,000 for Egypt.

Sugar.—German granulated 1st marks 8 7-8, Nov.-Dec. Tone firm.

METALS.

Copper Brazier £63-10.
Yellow Metal 5 3-4d.
Tin Plates 12s, 9d.
Bar Iron Belgium £5-1-0.
Iron Corrugated sheets £11-5-0.
Basic Steel Bars £5-1-0.
Rubber.—Para Rubber 3s. 5d.
Wheat.—Red Karachi 28 Nov.-Dec. Sellers.
Rapeseed.—Yellow Cawnpore 34 3-4. Nov.-Dec. Sellers. Tone firmer.
Rapeseed.—Brown 31 3-4. Nov.-Dec. Sellers. Ton firmer.
Linseed.—Linseed Bold 44 April-May. Sellers Tone firmer.
Coffee in New York, 5 3-16 plus 1-8.
Freight.—Coals, Cardiff to Bombay 9 6.
Wheat afloat for U. K. 2,100,000.

In Liverpool—

Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet. Manchester quiet but steady. Total sales 8,000 bales. Spot 4·44 plus 2. Sold on speculation and for Export 500 bales. Imports 32,000 bales. Arrivals closed steady.

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-March
4·31 plus 3	4·30 plus 4	4 29 plus 4	4·29 plus 4
March-Apr.	Apl.-May	May-June.	
4·29 plus 4	4·29 plus 3	4·29 plus 3	
June-July	July-Aug.		
4·29 plus 3	4·29 plus 3		

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	63,000 bales.
" Do. last year	61,000 "
" Exports to Great Britain	nil
" " Continent	3,000 "
Mid-Uplands	8·35 plus 5
Futures, month of Dec.	8·15 plus 6
Do. do. March	8·03 plus 8

In New Orleans—

Spot	7 11-16
Futures month of Feb.	7·39 plus 9
Do. May	7·99 plus 11
Tone at close	steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat, and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. on Tuesday, 18th November, 1902:—

Cotton	4,400 bales.
Wheat	15,996 cwts.
Linseed	2,807 "
Rapeseed	...
Gingellyseed	20,089 "
Poppyseed	693 "
Groundnuts	85 "
Castorseed	2,501 "
Rice	4,689 "
Myrabollams	1,998 "
Cottonseed	2,513 "

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY NOVEMBER 19.

EXCHANGE—Tone firm,

Bank T. T.	1s. 4d.
Bank Demand	1s. 4 1-32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.	1s 4 7-32d
Do 6 do do	1s 4 11-32d
French Francs 3 do do	169 3-4
Marks 3 do do	138
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight	119 1-2
Shanghai 30 " "	164
Japan 30 " "	152

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent—Tone quiet.

Cash	Rs. 97 5
1st Settlement	Rs. 97 4
2nd do	Rs. 97 3

Money Market—Tone easy.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 2nd October	4 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 6th November	4 do.
Bank of Bengal do. 15th October	4 do.
Bank of Madras do. 30th June	4 do.

SEEDS.

	Rs.	a.			
Linseed.—Tone steady.					
Ready	8	0			
Forward April-May firm	7	14			
Rapeseed.—Tone quiet.					
Brown Cawnpore Ready	5	4	to	5	5
Yellow Cawnpore Ready	5	14	to	6	0
Do. Gujarat Forward April May	6	5			
Poppyseed.—Tone steady.					
Ready	7	14			
Forward April-May	7	7			
Castorseed—Tone firm.					
Ready	24	12	to	25	0
Forward April.-May.	25	4	to	25	8

Groundnuts—Tone steady.

Forward Jany-Feby	36	0		
Gingellyseed.—Tone quiet.				
Howrae Khandesh Ready	38	0	to	38 4
If per cent. Mrd. Dec.-Jan.	39			
25 " "	38			
50 " "	37			
Black Kutnee	33			

LIVERPCOL OPENING-TELEGRAM.

Tone	steady,
Estimated sales	8,000
Total Imports	37,000

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar
4·33 plus 2	4·32 plus 2	4·31 plus 2	4·31 plus 2
Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July July. Aug.
4·31 plus 2	4·31 plus 2	4·31 plus 2	4·31 plus 2

COTTON.—The market continued steady and there is a fair enquiry for spot delivery of new cotton The local mills are in the market for new Berars at about Rs. 181 to Rs. 182 for fair staple, fine class and exporters chiefly for Bengals ready at about Rs. 168 to Rs. 172. Forward rates are about as follows:—

Bengals, H.-G. F.-G.	Rs.	155	January
Do. H.-G. Fine	"	163	do.
Do. M.-G. Fine	"	165	Dec.-Jan
Broach M, G, good	"	191	March

SHARES.—Bank of Bombay... ... Rs. 1,297 1-2
Manockjee Petit Mills... " 1,805

Telegraphic message from Hongkong reports the following:—

Fortnightly sales	3,500 bales.
Unsold stock estimated at	20,000 "
Market steady firm	
Exchange quotation, Rs.	120 1-4
Shanghai Rs.	166 3-4

PRICE OF BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	24-06
China Leaf	23-14 Nom
Pekin Bar Gold Old	23-11 "
Do New	23-12 "
Australian Bar Gold 100 touch	23 14-6
Bombay "	24 "
English Sovereigns	15-2-0
Do Dragons	15
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	61-5
Do 17 1-2	61-1

BOMBAY STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, Mr. James Macdonald, presiding. There were present: Colonel H. P. Dimmock, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Mr. H. G. Gell, Dr. A. G. Viegas, the Hon. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Dr. N. N. Katrak, Mr. Hajee Yusuf Hajee Ismail, Mr. Vithaldas Damoder, Mr. Manmohandas Ramjee, Mr. S. D. Khote and the Municipal Commissioner, Mr. W. L. Harvey, and the Secretary, Mr. M. N. Wadia.

CONSTRUCTION OF AN UNFINISHED ROAD.

The committee considered a letter to the President from Mr. Bhavanishanker Dadarkar, L. M. and S., and 179 others, requesting the desirability of completing the construction of the unfinished road from De Lisle Road to Dadar Road.

The Executive Engineer in his report on the above stated:—"The proposal is to make a road from De Lisle Road to Dadar Road on the Tulsi Pipe Line. It runs from Mahim Mori Road to Haines Road, and thence onward to the Malabar Hill Reservoir. The length of the Tulsi Pipe Line from Mahim Mori Road to Haines Road is about 23,000 feet, and a strip of land 50 feet in width has been acquired for the purpose. The portion extending from Mahim Mori Road to Haines Road runs through fields and low land. On about 7,000 feet of this length, a roadway 25 feet in width has been made at the expense of the different mill-owners. The rest is only fit for foot traffic. This road if constructed, would no doubt be an improvement and a public convenience, but the undersigned cannot recommend its construction as it would involve a very heavy expenditure, and as there appears to be no immediate necessity for the same."

The commissioner stated that he agreed with the Executive Engineer in the concluding portion of his report.

It was resolved to forward the matter to the Corporation with the recommendation that the applicants be informed that the Corporation did not see the desirability of constructing the road in question at present.

DRAINS ON MALABAR HILL.

Consideration was given to a letter from the Commissioner, dated 12th November last, stating that in response to the invitation of tenders for the work of avoiding the side drains on Malabar Hill, three tenders from the following firms have been received:—(1) Messrs Rasulkhan Mahomedkhan and Co., (2) Messrs. Athavale Valdya and Co. (3,) Messrs. Teju Kaya and Co. The tender of the first firm is left out of consideration for the reasons mentioned by the Executive Engineer in his letter of the 3rd instant. The rates of the other two firms work out as given below: (1.) Messrs Athavale Vaidya and Co., Rs. 7,649, (2.) Messrs. Teju Kaya and Co., Rs. 10,639. As the tender of Messrs. Athavale Vaidya and Co., is the lower of the two, I request the sanction of the Standing Committee to its acceptance at rates aggregating Rs. 7,649 plus Rs. 582 for road repairs and Rs. 1091 for contingencies and supervision.

The Committee accepted the recommendation of the Commissioner.

MUNICIPAL DRAINS UNDER GOVERNMENT LANDS.

On the 24th September last the Standing Committee passed a resolution requesting the Commissioner to state how the double barrel sewer in the Mint compound happened to belong to the Municipality, when the compound did not belong to it. The Commissioner has now forwarded a reply stating "the drain in question is an extension of one that comes from Apollo Street and discharges into the harbour through the Mint compound. This drain receives storm water from the Elphinstone Circle, Bazar Gate Street, and its surroundings, and was constructed by the Municipality about the year 1866. There are many Municipal drains in the City which pass through Port Trust and private lands."

It was resolved to forward the Commissioner's letter to the Corporation for information.

AN OBJECTIONABLE DITCH.

The Divisional Health Officer, No 4 Division, forwarded a letter through the Commissioner to the Committee requesting their sanction to a notice being served on Mr. Kashinath Dawjee Dhuru, requiring him to fill up a ditch of stagnant water at his premises No. 188, DeLisle Road. The ditch, the Health Officer stated, causes nuisance to the neighbourhood by retaining stagnant and filthy water and by breeding mosquitoes. The area of the ditch to be filled up is 72 square feet and it will have to be filled up to a depth of 6 feet. A letter was written to the owner in the month of July last requesting him to do this work but to no effect.

The Committee granted the sanction asked for.

After transacting some other business the Committee adjourned.

SATTA GAMBLING AT SURAT.

OUR SURAT correspondent writes:—Mr. Sladen, the Collector and Political Agent, in a public Durbar recently held here to hand the Sanads of the titles of "Khan Bahadur" and "Rao Saheb" to two of our prominent citizens, made in the course of his speech a public appeal to the inhabitants of this city to put an end to what has been commonly known as "Satta" gambling, an evil that gnaws at the very vitals of Surat society as a whole, and, that has assumed of late years quite alarming proportions in spite of the occasional attempts by the Police and the Magistracy to punish the delinquents. It appears the Collector's appeal has infused fresh activity into the local police and even put the trying Magistrate on the "qui vive" as it were, as appears from an important case that was disposed of the other day, Mr. Ratanji R. Mirza, City Police Chief Constable, prosecuted in the Court of Mr. J. P. Lakhia, the City Magistrate, one Jamna Hira "alias" Jamnadas Hirachand, a Shrawak Bunia, residing at Haripura in Surat, on a charge of keeping a gambling house and carrying on vast speculations in sales of opium Satta, thus infringing the provisions of Section 4 of the Gambling Act. The accused was arrested on a special warrant of the Magistrate by the Chief Constable, and a book in which the man used to keep the entries of the Satta and Rs. 49 that were found during the search were seized in support of the charge. The case was after several long hearings decided by the Magistrate who convicted the accused and sentenced him to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment, and a fine of Rs. 10, or in the alternative seven days further imprisonment. The case excited considerable interest at one time as it was believed the accused would get off without punishment, it being the "Sattawalias" and others impression that speculations on auction sales did not come in the purview of the gambling Act.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case grey or white hair" to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer" sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for ANNOUNCEMENTS OF BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, or six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

POGSON—HARRISON—November 18, at the Cathedral, Bombay, by the Rev. Mr. Hill, Harold Pogson, District Superintendent of Police Khandesh, youngest son of the late General John Pogson, to Jessie, younger daughter of B. Harrison, Assistant to the Resident, Baroda, Dwarka.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BALDWIN—November 3, at Bhamo, the wife of Major A C Baldwin, 20th Burma Infantry, of a daughter.
DEWHURST—November 11, at Saharanpur, the wife of R Paget Dewhurst, C S, of a son.
HUNTER—November 16, at Naini, Allahabad, the wife of Captain T Hunter, I M S, of a daughter.
MACPHERSON—November 14, at 8, Russell Street, Calcutta, the wife of D W Macpherson, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

FORSTER—GILCHRIST—November 15, at St George's Cathedral, Madras, by the Right Rev the Lord Bishop of Madras, assisted by the Venerable the Archdeacon of Madras and the Rev Canon Scott, Captain George Norman Bowes Forster, 1st Battalion, the Royal Warwickshire Regiment, 3rd son of Lieut-General B L Forster, R A, to Margaret Ethel, elder daughter of Brigdr-General R A Gilchrist, Commanding Madras District.

DEATH.

BARTLETT—November 12, at Mirpur Khas, Sind, Jane, the beloved wife of D J Bartlett, Pensioned Sergeant, K R R Corps, aged 56 years.

BARKER & CO.,
UNDERTAKERS AND SCULPTORS.

ENTIRELY UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

ENGLISH-MADE COFFINS of OAK, MAHOGANY, ELM, TEAK, and PINE always in stock, with superb mountings from the best BRITISH and CONTINENTAL Firms.

A LARGE and varied Stock of Immortelle Wreaths, &c., always on hand.

A SPLENDID Assortment of Tombstones of superior ENGLISH, ITALIAN, and INDIAN Workmanship on view.

MONUMENTS made to order from any design.

A European Representative of the Firm will attend at the houses of Patrons and conduct Funerals.

PRICES TO SUIT ALL.

ADDRESS:—
CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA,
NEAR TREACHER & Co.
Telephone No. 1011.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 10m. Sun sets, 5h. 21m. High water, 2-21m. 2-27s. Low water, 8-35m, 8-8s.
Fifth Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p. m.
Novelty Theatre, Henry Dallas's Co.
Arrival of Transport Sicilia from England.

POLO.—There will be a game at 4-45 p. m. to-day.

MUSIC AT THE BAND STAND.—The students of St. Mary's College, present and past, will play the following programme of music at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening, commencing at 5-45 pm:—

March	Wedding March ... Nadler.
Overture	Volksfest ... Carl.
Valse	Suspinul ... Ivanovici.
Polka (Piccolo Solo)	Whistle Polka ... Hartmann
Selection	A Hunting Scene ... Bucalossi.
Gallop	Favourite ... Franke.

DEATH OF MR. S. M. SANZGIRI.—A correspondent writes:—We regret to report the untimely death of Mr. Sadanand Moreshwar Sanzgiri, which occurred suddenly on Sunday last. He was a quiet, unassuming and hard working officer of Government in the Customs Department. Rising from a small post he had attained to an Inspectorship in the course of his 25 years' service. Every officer under whom he served had a high opinion of his hard and steady work. Mr. Sadanand belonged to a very old and respectable Gowd Saraswut Brahmin family.

A THIEVING SON.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Gania Amraoti, a Hindu, having a record of two previous convictions against him, was charged with stealing pieces of wearing apparel of the value of Rs. 5, the property of his mother, Saloobai. The evidence showed that during the absence of the mother from home on Monday last, the accused stole the clothes and pledged them with a Marwaree. Being questioned by the mother he promised to redeem the property shortly, but the promise was not accepted and the police were informed. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and being an old offender, was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

BROKERS AT ISSUE.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. Karsondas Chhubildas, third Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Inspector Jones charged Balubhai Callianchand, and Maganbhai Khusalchand, brokers, with behaving in a disorderly manner at Share Bazar, on Saturday last. Mr. Dadyseth, barrister-at-law, with Mr. Sankalis, pleader, defended the first accused, and Mr. Dhondi, pleader, defended the second. The Magistrate remarked that from the evidence before him he was convicted that it was the second accused who had begun the row, as he had been served with a notice by the first accused. He dragged the first accused from the bazaar into the road and the first accused acted in self-defence all the while. The first accused was discharged while the second accused was fined Rs. 20.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A WOMAN.—At the Morgue, yesterday morning, Mr. A. C. Payne, Acting Deputy Coroner, conducted an inquest relative to the death of Koonabai, a Hindu woman, aged about sixty years. The deceased had no fixed place of residence and maintained herself by begging. She was partially deaf and her eye-sight was dim. At 2 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon Koonabai was standing on the Musjid Bridge when she was knocked down by a labour cart driven by Yankoo Kooshaba. She received injury to her head and died on her way to the hospital. It appears that while the deceased was about twenty paces from the cart, the driver shouted out to her, but she did not hear the warning and stood where she was. The driver tried his utmost to pull up but could not do so owing to the incline and hence the accident. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	3	1	3
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umerkhadi and Dongri	3	3	28
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Panjrapole, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	6	6	2
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatti, Walkeshwar and Malabar Hill	2	1	19
E Maragon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	5	3	2
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	4
G Mahim and Worli	1	1	2
Water Division	0	0	1
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	0
Total	20	15	102
Total plague deaths to date	121,091	100,635	
Same date last year	62	23	193

NOTES FROM PARIS.

SECESSION FROM ROME.

THE ROSENBERG SWINDLES.

ZOLA'S POSTHUMOUS NOVEL.

PARIS, OCTOBER 30.

ANOTHER French priest, Father Rouzeau has left the Church of Rome and has gone over to Protestantism. Father Rouzeau was until the other day priest at Neuilly-le-Vendin, near Laval. He is 29 years of age, studied theology at the seminaries of Mayenne and Laval, and was ordained in 1899. In a letter to the Bishop of Laval he explains the reasons for the step he has taken. After two years of study and reflection he has satisfied himself that the Catholic Church is the creation, not of God, but of human pride. As soon, he says, as he ceased to believe the Church of Rome was the sole infallible exponent of Christianity, many doubts that tormented him were cleared up. But what did more than anything to open his eyes was the diligent study of the New Testament. He does not wonder the Church forbids Catholics to read the Scriptures, for at every page the reader discovers new contradictions between the doctrines of the Pope and those of Christ. Abbe Rouzeau asks what is the justification of these hundreds upon hundreds of new doctrines put forward in the course of centuries by the Church in order to increase its power. Why indulgences or Purgatory? Why the invocation of saints? Why confession, Papal infallibility, or seven Sacraments?

Lastly, why the doctrine of transubstantiation?

Eight days after his extraordinary escape Boulaine, the banker compromised in Canon Rosenberg's swindles, has been captured again by the police. It was a maid-servant that put the detectives on the track of the fugitive. Boulaine, having escaped under the extraordinary circumstances with which you are aware, drove to the house of a music-hall singer, and stayed with her for three days, paying the handsome sum of £10 for his board, lodging, and entertainment. Among this woman's friends was a Rue Taitbout jeweller, Leo Weill, an acquaintance of Boulaine. You may remember how the banker, having invited his two detectives to dinner, left them for a moment in the middle of the feast to telephone to a friend. He had already made up his mind to escape. The friend he telephoned to was M. Weill, whom he requested to find quarters for him at the house of Madame Duclos, better known under her professional name of Arlette. On Friday Arlette's servant, a girl of 20, named Claire, was struck with the likeness between the gentleman standing with her mistress and the portrait of Boulaine in the papers. She went round to her brother-in-law, a greengrocer, and told him about her suspicion in strict confidence. The greengrocer went to the police office, but it was late at night, the inspector had gone to bed, and the constable on duty refused to call him up. On Saturday the detectives called at "Arlette's", but, as ill-luck would have it, Boulaine had left that very morning. The police, however, in the course of their visit, found a clue to his subsequent movements. They found he had left for a little suburb called Bois-Colombes. There he owned a country house, which he had let out to a tenant. The latter being unacquainted with him, Boulaine (who had shaved his moustache) called on him, and, assuming the character of an old bachelor retired from business and broken down in health, he asked the tenant whether he would take him as a paying guest. M. Huge, as the tenant is named, accepted. The detectives arrested Boulaine. He remarked he was glad it was all over. For some days past he had thought of giving himself up. He was broken down in health and spirits, and was sorry two detectives should have lost their position and liberty on his account.

The posthumously published novel of Zola, which appears as a feuilleton in "L'Aurore," deals with the persecution of a village school-master by the Cure, a Clerical inspector, and the aristocratic and bourgeois Catholics of the neighbourhood. The Cure is set on by the head of the Jesuit College, not far from the village of Jouville, who thinks a humble teacher too Republican, too much the free thinker and the lover of science not to spread an anti-Catholic influence. We do not yet know whether these intrigues against the humble and most worthy teacher will end in his dismissal; but things tend in that direction, and quiet preparations are being made by the Cure, his prompter, and his friends to dedicate Jouville to the Sacred Heart. Here is a passage: "The Abbe Cognasse planned the striking of a great blow in persuading the Mayor Martineau to let him consecrate the Commune to the Sacred Heart. The idea had been prompted a month previously during one of his calls at the College of Valmarie on Father Crabot. Henceforth the cult of the Sacred Heart was to absorb the whole religion of Christ, and to end in a new incarnation of Jesus and a new Catholicism. That morbid vision of a poor, hysterical nun, the ardent and sad Marie Alacoque, that bleeding heart, half torn from an incised breast, was to become the symbol of a grosser faith. It seemed as if the former purified cult of an immaterial Jesus, rising in a cloud to sit beside the Father, was too refined for modern souls hungering for earthly enjoyments. Nor was it even the body of Christ, but His heart of flesh, bleeding as if in a butcher's stall, which was to be given to an unthinking people as daily food for their superstition and bestiality.

"Behind the cult of the Sacred Heart lurked more than a tribe of idolaters, and of fetishists adoring the offal of hte shambles, and carrying it on the top of a flagstaff like a standard. The whole genius of the Jesuits expressed itself in this symbol. Religion humanised brought God to the help of men. It became necessary to give the ignorant people a God made after its own image, which it could understand, bleeding and painworn like itself, garishly coloured and sensational idol, the coarse materiality of which would finish the transformation of the crowd into a herd of cattle good to kill. Every victory over reason is a conquest over liberty. It became necessary to debase France by the cult of the Sacred Heart if the Church was to recover her power, and hold the people in subjection by the imbecility of religious dogma. On the morrow of defeat, when the sorrow for the two lost provinces weighed on the nation, the Church made her great attempt to consecrate France to the Sacred Heart, and bring her to repentance for errors so rudely punished by the hand of God. On the highest mount in Revolutionary Paris the Church exalted this sacred Heart, panting and bleeding, such as one sees it on the hook in a butcher's stall. There it bled on the whole country, even to the most remote villages. If it called forth at Montmartre the adoration of elegant ladies and gentlemen belonging to the administration, the Judicature, and the Army, how much more did it not stir simple, ignorant devotees in the villages. It became the emblem of national repentance, and of complete surrender to the Church. Its hierophants embroidered on the blue band of the tricoloured flag—the only band they displayed—the lily of the Virgin, and the blood of martyrs (of the Commune and Revolution). These emblems appeared in staring relief on the blue ground, and the blood flowed in a strong stream. Such was the God of new and debased Catholicism that was offered to the base superstition of that part of France that lay in servitude and ignorance." Zola's sensational death has drawn attention everywhere to the novel coming out in "L'Aurore," which so far is full of interesting chapters and free from what the late Poet Laureate called Zolaism.

St. Cyr opened its doors on Monday afternoon. The military institution, which is disrespectfully [illegible] residents as "the old box," in the [illegible] awakened into life and activity [illegible] of a two months' vacation. It is [illegible] who arrive this afternoon; that is to [illegible], who entered the school at the [illegible]ion. The "anciens" have several [illegible]ace. There is no particular ceremony [illegible] embryo officer when he crosses the [illegible] famous school. At the door he is [illegible]apeter, who passes him on to the [illegible] the latter conducts him before the [illegible]rmally admit him. His next inter- [illegible]apitaine Bull." This dignitary is [illegible] the college barber, who remorse- [illegible]e head of the candidate of these beauteous locks which were his joy in unmilitary days, and gives him the special "cut" of St. Cyr. After that the candidate is taken to the clothing store, where he receives his full uniform and equipment—his smartly-braided tunic and plumed hat and his sword. It takes him quite two days to recognize himself. The next step is to acquaint him with the disposition of the building, and he is shown his dormitory, his place in the class-room and dining-hall, all of which he is to know so thoroughly before the end of his two years, when he leaves his estate of pupilage and proudly takes rank among the effective of his country's army. It was on Monday, too, that the Minister of War made known his arrangement for this year's classe." In three weeks' time the new conscripts will be in barracks, claiming first acquaintance with the hard routine of the military life. One can already observe the signs of the new order of things in the army from the fact that the Paris contingent this year is greater than ever before. That, of course, is due in some measure to an increase in population, but the real reason of it is that the military sieve has been less actively operated this year. Those who before were drafted into the auxiliary services or exempted by reason of some slight physical infirmity, are this year incorporated in the general bulk of army recruits. The idea evidently is to obtain as large a paper strength as possible in order to render practicable the scheme for the reduction to two years of the military service. Exactly one-third of the recruits called up this year serve for one year only, owing to the indulgence that a certain advanced state of study procures them. However, under the new system which the Senate is now considering, this large privileged class of students will be swept away.

With the theatre occupying so large a place in public life, it is impossible to disregard its politics. The world of the theatre has its burning questions just as the Palais Bourbon has. At the moment these are especially numerous. There is the question of the woman's hat which, commencing with the Opera, has, like the stone flung into a pool, gone on in ever widening circles until it touches all the principal theatres. Then there is the momentous and ever-recurring question of the claque, which is argued with exceptional vigour at the present moment because of the action that a chef de claque has entered against M. Jules Claretie, director of the Comedie Francaise. The worthy person in question, whose name is Darlot, claims 30,000 f. damages on the ground that, after seventeen years of conscientious "clsquing," he has been dismissed without so much as a pension. He further says that he is fifty-eight years of age, and can find no other professional employment. He feels himself strengthened in his appeal by the acknowledgement of M. Claretie that he has discharged his delicate functions with zeal and loyalty. Not everyone can be a chef de claque, it seems; there is a certain moment to applaud, which is only revealed to the professional of long experience. Indeed, the chief claqueur is a person of great importance in the economy of a theatre; he is courted and feted by the artists desirous of "arriving," and also it must be said with bated breath that his malevolence is feared. Perhaps that is the reason of his long continuance in a land where nobody wants him—the superstitious fear of the actor and actress that to fall foul of the claque is to bring ill luck. The debutant is as nervous as the company promoter about to launch his alluring prospectus upon the world; a breath of criticism may spoil all—that is, audible criticism on the first night. And so the claque has stayed on and been abused by everybody, even by the managers, who seemed to be impotent to remove it. Finally, M. Claretie suspended the claque from its functions in April last, and since then there has been a delightful relief from this annoying institution in the House of Moliere. Now that it has earned the appreciation of the public, other directors may be found sufficiently bold and adroit to rid themselves of this Old Man of the Sea. Theatre-goers of a former generation had not only to endure the claque but the organized opposition of the siffleurs. It was just as much the custom in those days to whistle a piece down as to

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The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1902.

THE RAJPUTANA STATES.

THE census taken last year revealed the extent to which Rajputana suffered by the famine of three years ago and the preceding periods of scarcity. A comparison with the returns of the previous decade showed that the population had declined in the interval by more than two and-a-half millions. A great portion of the decrease was undoubtedly the result of famine conditions, but a large mortality from malarial fever following a season of heavy rainfall was also responsible for the decline. It is also offered as an explanation of the great difference between the figures of the two census periods, that in 1891 the population was largely over estimated. However that be, it is unquestioned that the decade from 1891 to 1901 was a time of repeated trials for Ajmer-Merwara and many of the Rajputana States. His Excellency the Viceroy, who is now touring in that part of the country, fortunately visits Rajputana at a time when nature is making some amends for previous ill behaviour, but some years must elapse ere the States which were most severely afflicted can entirely recover from the effects of the great famine. Some of them have, from 1899, a heritage of debt which it will take a considerable period to liquidate. Several of the States are in such a crippled position that the Durbars have been obliged to appeal to the Government of India for help in their financial difficulties. Still, we have not seen it stated that as a result of the Viceroy's visit to Rajputana there is to be any change in the arrangements for the Delhi Durbar. The difficulties of the indebted States in the Bombay Presidency cannot be expected to interfere with that great gathering, nor can the financial troubles of States like Banswara, Partabgarh, and Jaisalmer, admittedly the results of famine, be permitted to influence the general success of an event to which Chiefs and people are looking with mixed feelings. But some qualms may be felt in high places that in the circumstances Partabgarh with a State debt increased to more than six and a half lakhs should be compelled to appeal to Government for assistance after having received a loan of two lakhs for famine relief purposes.

The Political Administration Report just issued gives us the information regarding this fact, and also tells us that Banswara, though it borrowed nothing from Government, owes more than two lakhs of Salim Shahi rupees to local bankers, and is in arrears with three instalments of the Imperial tribute. Jaisalmer has had to apply for another loan of Rs. 50,000 to add to the original famine loan from Government of a similar amount, and has been unable to repay any of the local loans which now stand at Rs. 82,056. Picturesque Udaipur and the hospitality of its Ruler in welcoming his Excellency are, not .therefore, typical of the circumstances of Rajputana. The smaller States, are of course, in proportion more heavily handicapped by financial straits than are the more important States whose resources are correspondingly greater. Marwar suffered greatly by the famine which in money cost the Durbar over twenty-nine and a quarter lakhs. This sum was advanced by Government, but the State was able to pay back Rs. 12,60,000 during 1900-1901. Others of the States suffered in varying degree, but are happily now in the way for financial recovery. After the grim story of distress which bulks so largely in the Political administration reports a considerable space is occupied with accounts of how the death of the late Queen Empress was received in Rajputana. The news here as all over India created a remarkable outburst of grief which on the part of the Durbars found the usual ceremonial expression. In the ordinary administrative work in 1900-1901 the effects of the famine still survived. Crime in certain districts continued to be of an order common in times of severity, and dacoities were frequent. Of matters directly concerning the relations subsisting between the Chiefs and the Imperial Government, the most important was the deposition of Maharaja Ram Singh of Bharatpur. This ruler, while on a visit to Abu in June 1900, shot dead one of his personal attendants, a barber named Kiddoo. The murder having been proved to be a wanton crime, his Highness was removed from the Gadi, and his infant son, a babe then of eleven months, was installed in his father's place.

In Kushalgarh the famine produced an aftermath of violent crime, and Lieutenant Paterson, the Assistant Resident of Banswara and Partabgarh, reports that no steps were taken by the local State authorities to stop it. Accompanied by Mr. Kemball, the Assistant to the General Superintendent of Thagi and Dakaiti, Lieut. Paterson, therefore, went to Kushalgarh, and he observes that "some drastic steps were found to be necessary to put a stop to the state of affairs then prevailing." The nature of the measures taken appear to have been described in a report which is not published, but Captain Pinhey, the Resident in Mewar, in his report to the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, indicates that they were quite effective. He remarks that Lieutenant Paterson's "recent action in suppressing dakaiti and violent crime in Khushalgarh, assisted by Mr. Kemball, and in bringing the Rao to a proper sense of his position and duties, deserves the highest commendation," as, being successful, it no doubt does. Kishengarh lost its ruler Maharaja Sir Sardul Singh by death two years ago, and has been succeeded by his only son Maharaja Madan Singh who is now about eighteen years of age. A matter closely affecting the interests of the people is the conversion of the local currency of certain of the States where Salim Shahi rupees still run. The native coinage has become so greatly depreciated that in some instances it now stands in the relation of two to one of the British rupee; and arrangements are being made for the conversion of the currency of Kota, Jhalawar, Partabgarh, Banswara, Dungarpur, Kushalgarh, and other parts of Rajputana where the Salem Shahi coin still circulates. In spite of the difficulties of the times some progress was made with public works in many of the States, and in regard to Bikanir it is noted that progress has been made in the work of developing the coal fields which should eventually become a source of considerable profit to the State. Bikanir is very favourably situated in comparison with its neighbours, but even though the last was a fairly prosperous year for this State it suffered so much in the disaster which overwhelmed so great an area of India in 1899 that, like its neighbours, Bikanir cannot hope to shake off the effects of the famine for a considerable time.

THE AUTHENTICS' FIRST MATCH.

THE first match of the Oxford Authentics in this country will mark an epoch in the history of cricket in Western India. It was remarkable for many of those surprises which cricketers love, more than one record was broken, and where true lovers of cricket are concerned the match never for a moment lost interest. The first thought which will probably strike the most loyal of Bombay cricket enthusiasts in summing up the progress and result of the game will be one of regret—regret that it should have fallen to the lot of such a team of plucky and sterling cricketers as the Authentics have proved themselves to be during the last three days to have lost their first match. For the Authentics so far as the bare result of the game goes their opening engagement has had an inauspicious conclusion, but there will not be a single cricketer throughout India who will not be ready to extend the heartiest of congratulations to the team for the undoubtedly first class exposition of the game of cricket which they have given in this city. Having thus alluded to the result of the match the next feature which stands out prominently is the individual performance of Captain Greig with the bat. He has added his name to the small but worthy list of cricketers who have scored over 200 runs in a single innings in important cricket matches in India. And although on previous occasions huger totals have been compiled by Indian cricketers it will be granted at once that this match has exceeded those events both in interest and importance. It is a feat which had only previously recorded on twenty-two occasions in the whole history of the game in India and only three times in the Bombay Presidency. The most notable feat, which finds a place in the list, was accomplished by K. S. Ranjitsinhji, who made 257 for Patiala in 1898 in the course of a game with Umballa. In the same innings also, it will probably be remembered, Mistri, the crack Parsi batsman, made 255. But it must be borne in mind that the class of bowling against which these runs were made was by no means up to the standard of the Authentics, and, probably, therefore, it may be justly claimed for Captain Greig that his performance was worth considerably more than those which stand on the absolute record. Then another record was created in respect of Bombay cricket. Never before has a concourse of spectators around the Gymkhana maidan or any other ground in this city had the opportunity of witnessing the compilation of such a total as the Presidency concluded yesterday before tiffin. The nearest approach to this total in an important match was made by the Parsis some six or seven years ago, when they put together a score of three hundred and forty odd runs against the Presidency. We could not conclude a comment upon this match without a reference to the all-round cricket of the visitors. They played under exceptionally difficult circumstances. Not one of them had had any previous experience of the exactions of an Indian climate or the vagaries of an Indian wicket. We, along with all who take an interest in cricket, could have forgiven them if their enthusiasm in the game had waved when faced with the total which the Presidency in their second venture had put up. They went to the wickets with the knowledge that one of their best bats, Mr. Chinnery, was lying sick and unable to give his services to his side. They were, undoubtedly suffering everyone from the fatigue of the two previous days' work in the field. But notwithstanding these difficulties they made one of the pluckiest stands it would have been possible to have witnessed, and they staved off defeat, which after the early misfortunes of their innings seemed inevitable until within five minutes of the pre-arranged time for the drawing of stumps. It is evident that the members of their team are all first rate batsmen, and when their side has been strengthened by the addition of two such bowlers as Mr. Powys Keck and Mr. Hornby, who has also been on the sick list this week, there is no reason why they should not have a very successful tour indeed. We have rarely seen finer batting than that exhibited in the course of the match by Mr. Williams, who had the pleasure of making a century in his first match in India. Mr. Clayton, who scored altogether 129 runs in the match, and Messrs. Hollins, Chinnery, Raphael, and Tompkinson, all showed a form considerably above the average of that which we are accustomed to witness in Bombay. We are sure that Bombay will wish them every success during the rest of their tour in India.

ORIENTAL DRAINAGE.

MR. C. C. JAMES, C. E., has published a large and important work on Oriental Drainage, which he designs shall be a guide to the collection, removal, and disposal of sewage in Eastern cities, and a text-book for students of Oriental Sanitation. He has dedicated the work to Mr. W. Santo Crimp, to whose friendly advice and encouragement the writing of the book is largely due. In it he describes among other kindred matters the proved principles embodied in the Bombay Sewerage System. In his preface Mr. James tells us that so long as Bombay remains the most cosmopolitan city in the East, so long must it present, as it certainly does now, an unrivalled variety of sanitary conditions. All the chief races of the world are represented, each with its own distinctive domestic customs and its own unalterable prejudices in sanitary matters, most of which the sanitarian must consider. For these reasons Mr. James thinks that within the narrow limits of Bombay alone, will be found instruction and guidance for the drainage of almost any tropical city. The aim of the author has been to lay down the general principles of drainage which experience has proved suitable for tropical conditions rather than to describe the systems of different cities, and remembering that there is now a large section of the non-professional public in this country deeply interested in sanitary matters he has, so far as possible, avoided technicalities that they, too, may find instruction. The work has an abundance of carefully prepared plates and woodcuts, and appears to be one of value as well as of interest. We hope to be able to deal with it more fully hereafter.

THE BRITISH OFFICER OF TO-DAY.

THE wholesale resignation of commissions by officers of the army since the close of the war is giving rise to an uncomfortable feeling that notwithstanding Mr. Brodrick's recent utterances in the Lower House the question of army reform is becoming a matter of greater importance every day. Discontent is becoming general throughout every branch of the army. In the cavalry we learn that a number of young officers have submitted their resignations owing to the excessive demands on their private means. In the Engineers the whole body of lieutenants are smarting under a serious wrong in that they are continually being passed over by their comrades in the same rank in the Royal Artillery. It is a well-known fact that it takes lieutenants R. E. eleven years to become captains, while the average for lieutenants R. A. is four and a half years. The result is that some two hundred of the former are superseded by officers who took a lower place at the final examination, and that they must wait for six and a half years more for promotion to the rank of captain. Besides this there are other grievances, and a number of officers groaning under the necessity of turning their abilities into pure office work, and realising doubtless their incapability to fitly act as Civil Engineers on an absurdly limited training as such, have intentions of looking for more congenial employment. Much the same state of feeling exists in the artillery, due probably however to the monotony of totally unintellectual work after a training and education for better things. In the line, where the clannishness of a regiment is more powerful in keeping together than in the so-called scientific corps, many a good officer is sending in his papers owing to the prospectless nature of his career. At present it would look as if there is no inducement to study for a career, success in which depends almost entirely on the possession of family influence or private means.

AMONGST the passengers who arrived in Bombay yesterday from Europe by the Austrian Lloyd's S.N. Co.'s steamer Imperator, were his Excellency Mirza Mahmud Khan Mofakames Sultan, A. D. C. to his Majesty the Shah of Persia, who has been recently appointed Resident Minister of Persia at Calcutta; Sir and Lady Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, their son Mr. J. Rustomjee, and daughter Miss Virbajee. Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy proceeded to England in May last, to attend his Majesty the King-Emperor's Coronation, in the double capacity of representative of Bombay City, and as the leader of the Parsee community.

A RICE famine is feared in the Philippines.

VICEROY Yuan Shih-kai intends to build a new Tientsin, with main streets, 60 feet wide, all two storey houses, and no mud huts.

IT is understood that a meeting of representatives of the Presidency Banks will be held in Calcutta shortly, at which the question of increasing the use of currency notes will be discussed with the Finance Member. The idea is, it is believed, to issue a certain quantity of small notes that will be cashable anywhere.

IN spite of what has appeared in the "Pioneer" and been copied into the down-country papers, as far as our information serves us, says the "Baluchistan Gazette," there appears to be every intention of a comparatively early departure from Quetta of the Perso-Baluch delimitation Commission. The main difficulty is the collection of a sufficiency of transport, as we believe some 1,500 of those useful quadrupeds yclept ships "of the desert" are needed because of the necessity of carrying some six month's supply of every kind of necessary—including that required for the camel's own sustenance. We understand, however, that this and certain other difficulties are likely to be overcome in a couple of weeks or so.

THE New York Yacht Club has elected the German Emperor and Prince Henry of Prussia honorary members of the club.

MR. BIRD RAYMOND, a rich automobilist of New York, has been sent to prison for six months for reckless driving. Recently he ran into a suburban tramcar, injuring twenty-two passengers.

THE Marseilles gambling houses are acquiring of late an unenviable notoriety. Stabbing and shooting affrays are of nightly occurrence in these dens, which flourish and increase under the fostering aid of a complaisant police force. During one week recently at least four murders and some fifteen murderous assaults have taken place either in these so-called clubs or in their immediate vicinity. The various Consuls are unable to assist half the persons who are fleeced in these hells, where robbery begins with flagrant trickery and ends with violence.

THE "Globe's" story of the journalist who wrote the obituary notice of Mark Twain in mistake for that of Bret Harte has been "capped" by one gossiper who recalls very oppositely a remarkable article based, or purporting to be based, on an interview with the author of "Lorna Doone." The article, written by a lady, ran into three columns, and in it the writer expressed her astonishment at finding Mr. Blackmore of "decidedly clerical aspect." Mr. Blackmore, no doubt, was equally astonished by the "decidedly bogus aspect" of the interview; but nobody impugned the writer's honesty. She had been merely mistaken, and interviewed the local clergyman instead of the novelist.

THE St. Petersburg correspondent of the "Kolnische Zeitung" is somewhat late with his news that serious frontier disputes have arisen between Persia and Afghanistan owing to the gradual shifting of the course of the Helmand. Full particulars of the matter were given in our columns weeks ago, says the "Pioneer", when it was explained that the trouble was due mainly to the continued drought in Afghanistan which had caused the Lower Helmand practically to dry up. The Persians on the Seistan side of the border, seeing that the usual floods did not come down the Helmand, jumped to the conclusion that the Afghans had erected a new bund and so cut off the water. This was, however, an erroneous view as an inspection by a British officer showed that only the usual bunds existed, and that the river-bed was empty as far east as Rudbar, eighty miles from the Persian frontier. At the present moment a joint Anglo-Afghan Commission is being arranged for, with a view to examining on the spot the claims of villagers to irrigation channels. If there is a severe winter in Afghanistan, the Helmand will probably come down in flood as usual next summer, when the snows melt in the Koh-i-Baba range to the west of Kabul where the river takes its rise. Then we shall hear no more of complaints by the Seistanis as to the failure of their water-supply for irrigation purposes.

DEFEATED "INVADERS."

AMERICAN FAILURES IN BRITISH MARKETS.

(BY J. E. WOOLACOTT.)

CONTINENTAL critics of John Bull have a habit of representing him as the embodiment of self-complacent arrogance. The experience of the past two or three years has shown that, so far as his commerce and industry are concerned, he is apt rather to be over-modest than overbearing.

The strident war cries of the American legions were coming to divide up England between them are but an echo now; yet it is not long since they terrified the nervous Englishman into the belief that his was an effete old country, destined to become a mere appanage of the lusty young Republic whose bright home, as Mr. Elijah Pogram put it in the setting sun.

Our dependence on America, we were told, writes Mr. J. E. Woolacott in the "Daily Express," began at our cradle and continued to our grave. We were comforted at our birth by the balmy atmosphere generated by the Gulf Stream; we were married to the strains of "The voice that breathed o'er Eden," emanating from an American organ, and at our death we slept our last sleep in coffins that came from the forests of the Western Republic.

For a time the campaign of disparagement was attended with success. Two prominent English undertakings surrendered without striking a blow, and the less virile of our people shook their heads despondently over the decadence of the old country.

ASTUTE BLUFF.

The astute bluff of our cousins created such trepidation among the shareholders of Bryant and May that they incontinently parted with their business to the Diamond Match Company, quaking as they did so at the threat of Mr. Columbus Ohio Barber to "lick them out of their boots" unless they capitulated to his trust. The shareholders of Ogden and Co. were equally ready to surrender to Mr. Duke, who, they were informed by their chairman, was prepared to spend a cool six millions in the effort to conquer the British tobacco industry.

An isolated shareholder protested against capitulation, but the suggestion that unless the sale were effected the shares might soon fall to half their value was too much for the great majority, and Ogden's passed into American hands. Within less than thirteen months of the meeting of shareholders which agreed to the transfer Mr. Duke acknowledged defeat.

His promise to divide £200,000 a year in addition to all the profits of Ogden's, for three years, among the retail tobacconists was all to no purpose, and on the morrow of the treaty of peace we find him genially remarking to an interviewer, "Is it not a grand thing in every way that England and America should join in a vast enterprise rather than be in competition!" A grand thing, no doubt, for the stockholders in the American Tobacco Company. So far from Mr. Duke's conquering the British trade, the war was being carried in to his own country, and such headings as "English Tobacco Men Coming Here to Fight" were getting familiar to the American daily newspaper reader.

The tobacco war helped the English business man to realise his own strength, but there are other, though less dramatic, lessons on the same subject before his eyes. Where to-day is the American competition that was going to wipe out the English bicycle? When our manufacturers were unable to execute all the orders that were pouring in, the American bicycle gained a footing here. It had come to stay; the English machine was to be relegated to the background. Time has told a different tale, and it is the English bicycle that holds the field.

ANOTHER FAILURE.

The efforts to introduce the American automobile again, have not been attended with the success anticipated. Its first cost may be low, but automobilists declare that it is more expensive to run than its English rival.

Another invasion which excited direful forebodings was that of the American boot. "Footwear" from across the Atlantic was destined, so it was said, to supersede the antiquated British production. The invasion received abundant advertisement, and the boot itself, which was light and attractive, secured many patrons. But the British manufacturer rose to the occasion, seized upon the good qualities possessed by the American article, and there is no talk to-day of the markets on this side being monopolised by the enemy.

Only a few days ago the "Express" announced the defeat of the American wallpaper syndicate that had endeavoured to gain a footing in the British market. The circular issued to the trade frankly admitted the anxiety of the invaders to return to the United States.

The Steel Trust, which was heralded with such flourish of trumpets, has not so far justified the predictions of those who saw in its formation a sinister menace to the British manufacturer. And it is daily becoming more apparent that colossal combinations of capital have gaping joints in their armour. A strike on a gigantic scale in which a huge industry is involved not only affects that particular industry, but reacts disastrously on the entire community.

OUR LABOUR ALLIES.

The tendency on the part of American labour to rebel against the operations of trusts is a factor in the commercial situation that pessimists here have not appreciated at its full value.

What the commercial outcome of Mr. Morgan's shipping combination may be it is difficult to foresee. Shipping experts affirm that the British element in the corporation will exercise a potent influence in its operations. The combination certainly has been the means of calling attention to the genius of the British in maritime affairs. American Transatlantic lines have proved anything but a brilliant financial success, while the British company which is included in the combination has brought great wealth to the family with which its name is associated. The fabulous price Mr. Morgan agreed to pay for the White Star's co-operation in his schemes is the unwilling tribute of that astute financier to the capacity of members of the "effete" race. And it must not be forgotten that the Ismays of Liverpool are only one among many wealthy British families whose fortunes have come from the management of ships.

Napoleon I. found the invasion of England a tougher problem than he anticipated, and the Napoleons of American industry equally realise that if John Bull is not a vociferous rival he is a doughty exponent of the doctrine of hold fast. If is said to be one of our national failings that we underrate our opponents. In the commercial warfare between this country and the United States it would seem that this fault has been indulged in by the other side.

THERE was a protracted and animated discussion in the Leicester Town Council recently in respect to the acceptance of tenders to the amount of £45,366 for the first instalment of the material for the new electric tramways. Mr. Flint, the Chairman of the Committee, moved at the outset that the Council should adopt the tender of the North Eastern Steel Company, of Middlesbrough, 4,800 tons of rails and 170 tons of fish plates at £32,325. Twelve firms had submitted 14 tenders: seven being for English rails and seven for foreign. The foreigns varied from £30,485 to £32,577, and the English from £32,325 to £39,276. The lowest English tender was that of the Middlesbrough company. It was £254 below the highest foreign tender and £1,840 above the lowest. But the foreign rails were not to be compared with the English for either quality or durability, and the recommended tender would give the best value for the money. Other things being equal, they should encourage British industries rather than the white slavery in some of the Belgian works. The tender was accepted with only a single dissentient. On the motion of the Chairman, the Council also accepted the tender of the Hadfield-street Foundry Company, Limited, of Sheffield, for points and crossings at £13,041. Eight firms had tendered including English, American, and Belgian, and the tenders varied from £6,595 to £13,723, owing to the differences in the description and durability of the steel.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE RETURN OF MR. KRUGER.

THE BANISHMENT DECREE.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN TO DECIDE.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 19.

It is stated at Brussels that the British Government has informed Mr. Kruger and the Delegates that the decree of banishment will remain in force until the return of Mr. Chamberlain with whom the power of revocation rests.

LIQUID FUEL IN THE NAVY.

A TEST BY CRUISERS.

The Admiralty has ordered a portion of the boilers of the cruisers Bedford and Arrogant to be fitted with appliances for the consumption of liquid fuel.

THE VOLUNTEER REGULATIONS.

MANY OFFICERS RESIGNING.

Sixteen more London Volunteer officers, including Earl Cadogan and Colonel Grey, have resigned their commissions.

[The resignation of so many volunteer officers is a result of the introduction of the new regulations to which serious objection has been raised, especially by the Metropolitan Corps. The first of the officers to tender his resignation was the Colonel of the London Scottish, and others quickly followed his example.]

THE QUEEN OF ITALY.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 19.

The Queen of Italy has another daughter.

THE PERSO-AFGHAN FRONTIER DISPUTE.

A letter to the "Times" says that the dispute about the frontier between Persia and Afghanistan as delineated by the River Helmund was due to a drought which led to a suspicion that the bed of the river had been diverted. The matter will be easily settled by a Perso-Afghan commission.

BRITISH POST OFFICE AT PEKING.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain, replying to Mr. J. Henniker Heaton, said that enquiries had satisfied him that a British Post Office at Peking was unnecessary.

FIRE AT GLASGOW.

ANCHOR LINE SHEDS BURNED.

A large portion of the cargo sheds belonging to the Anchor Line at Glasgow have been burned. One man was killed and nine injured.

PRINCE EDWARD OF SAXE-WEIMAR'S FUNERAL.

Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar had an imposing military funeral at Chichester Cathedral.

The Prince of Wales represented the King. Lord Roberts, General Kelly-Kenny, and others of the staff followed. The pall-bearers included Sir H. Norman, Sir E. Wood, Generals Buller and Forestier-Walker, Sir Charles Warren, and Lord Methuen.

THE CHARGES AGAINST AFRICAN RIFLES.

ENQUIRY AT BLANTYRE.

TROOPS EXCULPATED.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 18.

The Court of Inquiry into the excesses alleged to have been committed by the Central African troops practically exculpates the First and Second King's African Rifles.

[A previous telegram stated that charges were made against the troops of excesses committed in the Shire Highlands. It was added that evidence was given before the Court of Inquiry that the troops terrorised, beat, and pillaged the natives, hundreds of whom fled to the Hills.]

EXPLOSION OF A MAGAZINE AT CAIRO.

EIGHTEEN LIVES LOST.

A private nitro-glycerine magazine at Cairo, situated near the Citadel, exploded to-day. Eighteen Egyptians were killed and many injured.

NEW RUSSIAN AMBASSADOR IN LONDON.

Count Berckendorff, the Russian Minister at Copenhagen, has been gazetted Ambassador in London.

CAPE PARLIAMENT PROROGUED.

The Cape Parliament is prorogued until the 15th January.

THE INDIAN BUDGET DEBATE.

Mr. Balfour stated in the House that he hoped the debate on the Indian Budget would be resumed on Friday. He was unable to promise a whole day.

THE CASE OF THE NINTH LANCERS.

FEELING AMONG SERVICE MEMBERS.

There is a strong feeling among the Service members of the House, concerning the 9th Lancers. The point will probably be raised during the debate on the Indian Budget.

THE EVACUATION OF SHANGHAI.

Reuter learns that the foreign troops leave Shanghai this month as transports are available.

AFFAIRS IN IRELAND.

ANOTHER M. P. SENTENCED.

Mr. Duffy, an Irish M. P., has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment for conspiracy and incitement.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

DEATH OF THE REV. HUGH PRICE HUGHES.

A LOSS TO WESLEYANISM.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 18.

The Rev. Hugh Price Hughes is dead.

The Rev. Hugh Price Hughes, M.A., was born at Caermarthen in 1847, the son of John Hughes, Surgeon. He was educated at University College, London, and the Wesleyan Theological College, Richmond. His first ministerial appointment was to Dover in 1869, and it was followed by appointments at Brighton; Stoke Newington; Mostyn Road: London, Oxford, Brixton Hill, and the West London Mission. He was President of the Wesleyan Conference in 1898-99. He varied his ministerial with journalistic work, being Editor of the "Methodist Times." He was Vice-President of the United Kingdom Alliance, and took much interest in the Social Purity movement and the Anti-Gambling League. He was one of the most prominent of the Wesleyan leaders, and had attained distinction as a preacher. He published some of his sermons, which included Social Christianity, Ethical Christianity, and Essential Christianity. He also published The Atheist Shoemaker and The Philanthropy of God.

When Mr. Hugh Price Hughes moved from Oxford to London he had already made some reputation among the younger Wesleyans, and had become conspicuous for his success in raising money whenever it was wanted. Nearly half the Dissenting pulpits of London were filled by Welshmen who had won their position by their own oratorical merits alone, but Mr. Hughes quickly attained a position above them all.

His style, indeed, was not Welsh at all. The typical Welsh preacher is a prose poet. His native rivulets, mountains, and waterfalls are never quite absent from his thoughts and speech. With Mr. Hughes it was otherwise.

For four or five years Mr. Hughes had his headquarters at Brixton-hill; but all the while his work elsewhere was incessant, and his national reputation—which is a very different thing from a merely denominational reputation—advanced by leaps and bounds, so that the announcement of his appearance anywhere was sufficient to draw great audience. While at Brixton he started the "Methodist Times," which bears as its expressive sub-title "a journal of religious and social movement." That journal soon became distinguished by the boldness with which it advocated reforms in Methodism. One of its leading idees was to work gradually but steadily towards Methodist reunion. The original organisation of Methodism was autocratic, while the "Society," as Wesley called it, hardly ventured to claim to be a "Church." It was in the nature of things inevitable that Methodism should be influenced by the democratic spirit of the age, and that it should drift further and further from the Church of England. So secession after secession took place. The Methodist New Connexion, the Primitive Methodist Connexion, the Bible Christian Connexion, the United Methodist Free Churches, at one time or another split off from the parent body. Then the parent body became partially liberalised, and lay representatives were cautiously admitted to a share in part of the work of the Annual Conference. Then as the bitterness of old conflicts died from memory, Methodists of all kinds would occasionally come together in fraternal gatherings. Then the various branches of Methodism in some of the Colonies amalgamated. At last a Pan-Methodist Conference was held. The "Methodist Times" boldly raised the flag of reunion. The idea is yet unrealised, for the difficulties are still great. Such a conservation of force would be no small gain to English philanthropy and religion. The "Methodist Times" strenuously advocated important reforms in the old Wesleyan body—such as the relaxation of class-meeting conditions and the precedence in Conference of that part of the business which laymen and ministers transact together.

The chief work of what was called the "Forward Movement," however, has been to drag Wesleyan Methodism out of the old ruts. In many places Methodism had settled down into a soporific condition. A hundred years ago it had built huge chapels in the centre of great towns, and while the class of people who form the backbone of Methodism had gradually drifted to the suburbs, these old chapels grew more and more empty. For some years Methodist statistics showed little or no progress in spite of the fact that through the liberality of the Lycetts, M'Arthurs, and other wealthy laymen, the suburbs of London became dotted all over with handsome new Wesleyan churches. The "Forward Movement" was in one sense a move backward to the earlier Methodism, which was intensely aggressive, and which adapted itself to the needs of the people. The West-end Mission at St. James's, Princes, and Wardour Halls was commenced by Mr. Hughes and the late Mr. Mark Guy Pearse, that only represented a forward movement along the whole line. In the East of London, in Clerkenwell, in Manchester Leeds, Birmingham, and other great towns, old chapels were converted into Mission Halls, and are, now being worked with a freedom of action and a comprehensiveness of philanthropy of which a Methodist, fifty years ago, would never have dreamed, while in the more rural districts, a movement began which rivalled the Salvation Army in its aggressiveness and activity. To a very large extent this was due to the energy of Mr. Hugh Price Hughes.

Politically, Mr. Hughes was a Radical and something more. He somewhat shocked the late Lord Shaftesbury by declaring, on the platform of Exeter Hall, that he was a Socialist; but he was by no means a Socialist of the Hyndman stamp. Mr. Hughes, as a preacher, was a tempting object of criticism, and his dogmatism made him peculiarly open to attack; but his position as a leader was far more important than his position as a preacher, for he was in the forefront of one of the most beneficent religious movements of the present age. His death means a great loss to Wesleyanism.

A SHIKAR FATALITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, NOVEMBER 19.

A telegram from Ootacamund states that Lieutenant A. P. Hogg, 2nd Royal Scots, is reported to have shot a hillman, when after elephant.

Police Officer R. D. Shortt proceeded thither to investigate.

THE CORONATION DURBAR.

JAPAN'S REPRESENTATIVE.

General Oker, of the Japanese Army, Japans representative at the Delhi Durbar, is expected here from Colombo on Thursday, and will be the guest of the Governor.

LORD AMPTHILL AND THE COACHMAN.

NARROW ESCAPE FROM AN ACCIDENT.

MADRAS, NOVEMBER 19.

Lord Ampthill when returning from witnessing the Biograph exhibition last evening, narrowly escaped an accident at Mount Road, a coachman named Yegan who was driving without lights on the wrong side of the road attempted to cross between the advance riders of His Excellency's escort and the carriage driven by his Excellency who pulled up and averted a serious collision.

Yegan was fined seven rupees by the Magistrate to-day.

THE EXPEDITION AGAINST THE KABUL KHELS.

OUTLAWS' DETERMINED STAND.

COLONEL TONNOCHY WOUNDED.

LARGE CAPTURES BY COLONEL McRAE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 19.

Mr. Donald, Deputy Commissioner, reports from Gumatti that the outlaws are making a most determined stand.

Colonel Tonnochy has been severely wounded, and one gunner killed and one wounded.

General Egerton reports under date 18th instant that he arrived at Shuwa at 11 a.m. that morning. There was no opposition "en route." The headmen of the villages, including Gulhat and seven others have been taken prisoners.

One or two shots were fired at the cavalry who captured two prisoners.

Firing was heard on his left which is covered by the Kurram militia with whom communication had not yet been established.

Colonel McRae signalled from Spinwana, which he reached on the 17th, that he had captured 250 prisoners and 3,500 head of cattle and also a few arms.

He met with slight opposition. The inhabitants were surprised.

He has formed an entrenched camp at Spinwana.

LATER.

The officer commanding Bannu telegraphs to-day:—"The Gumatti column reached Gumatti at 9 a.m. with no opposition. The strong tower at Gumatti was held by six determined men headed by the outlaw Sailgi who refused the terms offered. The fort was attacked, but the guns made little impression till the evening. Colonel Tonnochy was very severely wounded during the operation. Major Beresford, 3rd Sikhs, assumed the command and the tower was finally stormed most gallantly about 5 p.m., and all six defenders were killed. The casualties during the storm were:—Killed—Captain G. E. White, 3rd Sikhs; Subedar Devi Ditta, 4th Sikhs; and Lance-Naik Naosheri, 4th Sikhs. Wounded slightly—Captain Davies, 3rd Sikhs; flesh wound in arm—Captain Davison Houston, 5th Punjab Infantry, attached to 4th Sikhs; Lieutenant Airy 3rd Sikhs; one native officer, and five men. The fortification was destroyed and the force proceeded to Zarwarm. The Gumatti columns displayed the greatest gallantry in leading the storming party.

Colonel Tonnochy is in command of the column which started from Gumatti post.

Colonel McRae's column started from Idak in the Tochi Valley.

General Egerton who has arrived at Shuwa accompanied the Thal column which is commanded by Colonel Pollock. The whole force concentrates at Spinwana where Colonel McRae has arrived with his captures.

INSUBORDINATE SEPOYS AT TRICHINOPOLY.

OFFICER ASSAULTED BY MOPLAHS.

SERIOUS DISTURBANCE IN CAMP.

MADRAS, NOVEMBER 19.

A serious case of insubordination is pending trial by a district court-martial at Trichinopoly. Apparently after parade, on Friday last, Captain Gabbett, 1st Moplahs, proceeded to mess, and while returning to quarters on his bicycle, a number of the men pulled him off the machine and assaulted him. After his return home matters grew so serious as to necessitate 100 men of the detachment of the 1st Lincolns being called out. Though matters subsequently quieted down, the Lincolns were kept all night in camp ready for action at a moment's notice.

The "Madras Mail" says that from time to time there has been considerable trouble with the young raw Moplah recruits which has been passed over leniently in consideration of their youth and inexperience. The time has now come when severer measures should be taken or such leniency will be misinterpreted and breed untold mischief.

The cause of the men's violent and unprecedented behaviour was some refusal about grant of leave.

Captain Gabbett was fortunately not much hurt. His assailants were dispersed by some passing Mahomedans.

PLAGUE MEASURES AT BANGALORE.

AN EXPENSIVE PREVENTIVE SCHEME.

THE EPIDEMIC DISEASES ACT.

The Honble Colonel Donald Robertson made a very forcible speech yesterday at a public meeting in Bangalore, held in connection with plague preventive measures, and proposed a scheme of disinfecting stations on a large and thorough scale. The measures to be undertaken are widespread inoculation, and thorough clearing of crowded, insanitary areas.

Colonel Robertson pleaded eloquently for active and sensible co-operation and passed a severe indictment on the leaders of the various communities, observing that since the first outbreak of plague though he had often invited influential people to co-operate in plague preventive measures he had not received a single offer of assistance.

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 19.

A notification by the Government of India prohibits consigning of soiled linen and used bedding (except when carried as personal baggage of travellers), rags, and waste paper from the Cawnpore District of the United Provinces into or through any other part of India to which the provisions of the Epidemic Diseases Act extend or has been applied.

A EUROPEAN'S ADVENTURES AT BANGALORE.

ESCAPES TWICE FROM THE POLICE.

BANGALORE, NOVEMBER 19.

A European, aged 27, giving the name of Melville Dawes, who has been here a little time, going about in a pair horse carriage, went on Monday to a milliner's shop and bought 25 yards of silk at Rs. 4-8 a yard. He stated he had forgotten to bring his cheque book, but would call round and pay on the next day, at the same time giving a well known address. After he had left the shop with the silk, the owner made enquiries about Dawes at the given address, and found he was not known there. The police, on inquiry, found he had been living at St. Johns Hill, in a private house, which he had left the previous day, owing the landlady Rs. 50. He had a quantity of good clothing and a uniform of the Royal Warwickshire Regiment.

On making further enquiries, the police traced, Dawes to another boarding house yesterday morning but while the Inspector was waiting in front, he slipped through a back door and escaped without a hat. A few hours later the police ran up against him while he was driving in a gharry, and arrested him. In the afternoon, when the police were taking him from St. John's to the Cubbon Park station, he cleverly gave them the slip and made good his escape.

Melville Dawes was re-arrested at midnight, in the Mounted Infantry Camp. It turns out that he is a deserter from the Warwickshire Regiment. He is now in custody of the civil police.

THE TILAK CASE.

POONA, NOVEMBER 19.

The Tilak case was resumed this morning. As Nagpurkar was not present in the morning Mr. Kurandekar, pleader for the defence, gave notice that if Nagpurkar did not appear within ten minutes he would apply for a process.

In the meantime Gotavdekar was cross-examined. He said the late Baba Maharaj married the first time to the daughter of the late Chief of Oudh. His second wife was Tai Maharaj, daughter of one Sinarkar, bookseller.

Nagpurkar at this stage came into court, and was cross-examined. He said Baba Maharaj joined Pundit Maharaj and was made chief of Baba Maharaj's office. One key is now with Tilak and the other is with Tai Maharaj. Baba Maharaj made a will, but did not say anything of adoption.

The case was then adjourned.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

CUP COMPETITION.

POONA, NOVEMBER 18.

SEVERAL interesting matches were completed to-day. The morning was a bit misty, but the shooting all round was good. The big match of the meeting, Army versus Volunteers, will be shot off on Thursday. The following are the teams:—From the Army—Lance-Sergeant Richards, Royal Irish Regiment; Armourer-Sergeant Goodwin, Oxfordshire Regiment; Sergeant Scott, Royal Scots; Color-Sergeant Bruen, Connaught Rangers; Color-Sergeant Alford, Shropshire Regiment; Sergeant Osborne, Oxfordshire Regiment; and Private Manifold, Shropshire Regiment. The Captain of the team will be Major Welman. The team selected from the Volunteers is composed of Color-Sergeant Comyers, Sergeants Ramsay and Scot, Corporal Fernandez, and Volunteer Gillespie, all of the B. B. & C. I. R. Volunteers; and Gunners Clarke, Green, and Williams, Bombay Volunteer Artillery. The Captain of this team will be Sergeant-Major Thompson.

The following are the results of the day's shooting:—

MATCH III.—Rossetter Memorial Challenge Cup.

The Royal Scots made 257 points, and won the Cup and Rs. 37. The Connaught Rangers made 255 points.

Five teams competed.

MATCH XIV.—Non-Commissioned Officers' Cup.

The 17th Bombay Infantry made 249 points and won Rs. 80. The 9th Bombay Infantry made 243 points and won Rs. 40.

Seven teams competed.

MATCH XXVIII.—Long Range Competition.

The Shropshire Light Infantry made 18 points and won Rs. 100. The second team of the Royal Scots made 10 points.

Five teams competed.

MATCH XXXV.—Long Range Competition.

The 7th Bombay Pioneers made 12 points and won Rs. 50. The 17th Bombay Infantry made 7 points.

Three teams competed.

MATCH IV.—Non-Commissioned Officers' Cup.

	Pts.	Rs.
Connaught Rangers	222	a
Oxfordshire Light Infantry...	211	50
B. B. and C. I. R. Volunteers	210	...
Shropshire Regiment...	207	...
Royal Irish Regiment...	204	...
Royal Engineers	194	...
B. B. and C. I. R. Volunteers, 2nd team..	192	...
H. M. S. Magdala's team	179	...
Royal Scots	177	...

(a) Won the Cup.

MATCH XL.—The Kirkee Cup.

	Pts.	Rs.
Naik Vishnu Vathubar, 7th Pioneers...	66	35
Naik Shaik Rajab, 17th Bombay Infantry	63	25
Lance-Naik Baboo Parab, 17th Bombay Infantry	62	15
Sub-Major Mirza Mahomed Beg, 9th Bombay Infantry	62	10
Private Dhondoo Slade, 9th Bombay Infantry	61	10
Private Gangajirao Bradpur, 17th Bombay Infantry	61	10

MATCH XLVIII.—Baroda Cup. For Volunteers only.

	Pts.	Rs.
Sergeant Scott, B. B. and C. I. R. V. ...	56	a
Lance-Corporal Lonsdale, B. B. and C. I. R. V.	55	30
Corporal Fernandez, B. B. and C.I. R. V.	54	20
Color-Sergeant Conyers, B. B. and C. I. R. V.	54	15
Lance-Corporal Ramsay, B. B. and C. I. R. V.	53	10
Volunteer Irani, P. V. R. C.	52	10
Corporal Clarke, B. V. A	52	5

(a) Won the Cup).

MATCH XLVII.—The Kolhapur Cup. Distance 600 and 800 yards.

	Pts.	Rs.
Lieut. Henderson, Royal Scots	63	a
Color-Sergeant Alford Shropshire Regt.	60	40
Private Macdonald, Royal Scots... ...	60	25
Sergeant Rashry, Royal Engineers ...	58	15
Private Donoghue, Connaught Rangers	58	10
Corporal Goodman, Royal Irish Regiment	58	10
Color-Sergeant Bruen, Connaught Rangers	58	10
Captain Byrne, Connaught Rangers ...	58	10
Private Taylor, Oxfordshire Regiment...	58	10

(a) Won the Cup.

THE NEW PERSIAN CONSUL-GENERAL FOR INDIA.

HIS EXCELLENCY Mahamoud Khan Mofakham-es-Sultan, the newly appointed Consul-General for Persia in India, arrived in Bombay yesterday morning by the steamer Imperator, and Mr. Cowasjee D. Rustomjee, the Persian Vice-Consul at Bombay, accompanied by Mirza Aga Mahomed "Amin Tozar," went on board the Imperator to receive the Consul-General, who landed at the Apollo Bunder, where a large number of Persians as well as Persian Parsees had assembled to meet him. Mr Cowasjee, the Vice-Consul, introduced him to several of the Persian merchants and others, after which he drove to Malabar Hill in a carriage and pair sent by his Highness the Aga Khan, in company with Aga Amin Tozar, who is also the Agent of the Bombay and Persian Steam Co, in whose bungalow the Consul General will stay for a short time. He will thereafter proceed to Calcutta which will be hereafter the headquarters of the Persian General Consulate instead of Bombay. His Excellency Mofakham-es-Sultan is an enlightened Persian nobleman, and holds as personal distinctions the honorary post of Chamberlain to H. I. Majesty the Shah, and Minister Resident. He has held several high official posts in the service of the Persian Government in Europe as well as in Persia where he won the esteem and respect of all who came in contact with him.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

SAILING RACES.

The following Races will be held on Saturday, the 22nd November, 1902.

Yachts Handicap (class A) start at 3-30 p. m.
Course No. 5 = 8·8 miles.
Yachts Handicap (class B) Race start at 3-15 p. m.
Course No. 5 = 8·8 miles.
Tomtit class Race start at 3-0 p. m.
Course No. 3 = 6·3 miles.
Ship's Boats (Fancy rig) Race start at 2-45 p. m.
Course No. 3 = 6·3 miles.
Entries for all the above races close at noon on Friday next.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

THE MARCH OF THE DOUKHOBORS.

PILGRIMS FALL BY THE WAY.

LONDON, November 2.—Four hundred members of the fanatical Russian sect, the Doukhobors, who recently left Yorkton to march to Vinnipeg, have arrived at Saltcoats, a settlement in the district of Assiniboia, Western Canada. Their mental condition is now worse than ever owing to hunger and exhaustion. There is a great outcry against the Government for having allowed such fanatics to enter Canada.

London, November 3.—Mounted police are following the Doukhobors. Many of the wanderers dropped exhausted on the journey. They asked to be carried in litters with their co-religionists, fearing that if they were left behind they would miss the second coming of Christ.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S SOUTH AFRICAN VISIT.

PROGRAMME OF THE TOUR.

THE BIRMINGHAM BANQUET.

London, Nov. 4.—The cruiser Good Hope will sail for South Africa on the 25th inst. Mr. Chamberlain hopes that the chief characteristics of his tour will be frank and confidential discussion with representative men of all classes, races, and politics. He desires to avoid public functions, his tour being for business and not show. He will spend ten days in Natal, and will then proceed to the Transvaal.

Nov. 2.—While in South Africa, Mr. Chamberlain will confer with the leaders of the Africander Bond at Cape Town, in addition to the members of the ministry. He will receive deputations throughout the tour. The Colonial Secretary will probably visit Portuguese South Africa, and possibly Rhodesia. He is desirous of presiding at a joint conference of representatives of all the colonies, with the object of removing existing misunderstandings.

Nov. 3.—Mr. Chamberlain will travel by way of the Suez Canal, and will land at Durban. He will be unable, owing to lack of time, to visit Rhodesia.

Nov. 4.—While reserving their opinion of Mr. Chamberlain's actions, apart from his South African tour, the Birmingham Liberal Association have resolved to take part in the torchlight procession and non-party banquet at Birmingham and to bid farewell to Mr. Chamberlain as the accredited representative of the nation. A circular which has been issued explains that the action of the association is based on the unanimous feeling of the members that the journey was wisely conceived. It adds that every Liberal is anxious for the fusion of parties and races in South Africa, and will do his utmost to make the mission a success. Such a result will be the more likely if it is clearly understood that Mr. Chamberlain represents all classes and parties, who desire that South Africa shall settle peacefully into a self-governing, law-abiding community.

OPPOSITION IN SOUTH AFRICA.

COMPENSATION FOR WAR LOSSES.

London, Nov. 2.—The British garrison in South Africa now numbers 50,000, but Lieut.-General N. G. Lyttelton hopes to reduce the number one-half by next March.

Nov. 3.—A new ordinance which has been issued in the Transvaal provides for the application of local option by a majority of residents, or for the exclusive control of the liquor traffic by trusts for public purposes. Barmaids are to be prohibited.

Nov 3.—A commission has been appointed at Pretoria, under article 10 of the Vereeniging convention, to make assessments in regard to the compensation claims, and to inquire whether the notes and receipts produced as evidence of war losses were issued for valuable consideration. The Government have notified that the grant of £3,000,000 under the Vereeniging convention will not be applicable to burghers who are in a good financial position, thus correcting the current impression that any burgher suffering war losses is entitled to share in the fund. Another notice claims the interest due to the late Transvaal Government for advances to burghers.

Seventy Boer irreconcilables have sailed from Cape Town for the Argentine, where they are each to receive 1,000 acres free and an additional 5,000 acres at eightpence an acre, the purchase money to be payable in five years. Many other Boers were afraid to sail, as they are sceptical of the promises of the Argentine Government.

MILITARY REORGANIZATION IN CAPE COLONY.

SIR GORDON SPRIGG'S PROPOSAL.

London Nov. 5.—Sir Gordon Sprigg, in the Cape Assembly, moved, on the 4th instant, for the re-organisation of the Colonial Forces and the appointment of a Commandant, with a General and Staff Officers, and for the selection of a new corps, 1,500 strong, to be formed from the District Mounted Infantry.

M. Malan moved an amendment to reduce the vote by £14,000, which was carried.

SPANISH STEAMER SUNK.

LOSS OF 22 LIVES.

London, Nov. 3—A steamer collier, the St. Regulus, 3,131 tons, of Liverpool, collided yesterday off Dungeness, on the coast of Kent, with a Spanish steamer, the Enero, 2,047 tons, from Bilbao.

The Enero was struck abaft the engine room, and after the collision the St. Regulus steamed forward with the view of keeping in the gap, and thus enabling the Spaniards to escape. The latter, however, were too terrified to avail themselves of the opportunity, and when the Enero sank only three out of the 25 members of the crew were rescued.

FRENCH NAVAL MANŒUVRES.

SUCCESSFUL SUBMARINE TRIALS.

London, Nov. 3.—The commandants of the French submarines which took part in the recent naval manœuvres off Cherbourg report that the battleships were never safe when within the submarines radius of action. Artillery fire and a careful outlook on board the battleships were quite ineffective, and the vessels were only safe when close to the harbour entrance and protected by electric wires.

HOME POLITICS.

LORD ROSEBERY AND THE LIBERALS.

SPEECH BY "C. B."

London, Nov. 3.—Lord Rosebery addressed 3,500 people at Edinburgh last night under the auspices of the East Scotland Liberal League. He approved of the idea of a campaign against the Government, but warned the Liberal party of the necessity of showing a sense of Imperial responsibilities. He acknowledged the generosity of the terms granted to the Boers, adding that, as Britain must govern, if, as a matter of high policy, more money were granted to repair the ravages of war, he would not be scrupulous about the cost. Mr. Chamberlain's visit to South Africa was an exemplification of the Liberal League's doctrine of efficiency, but he doubted whether—as a man of strong will and ability was already there—the advent of another similarly constituted would conduce to harmony. Lord Rosebery reiterated his previous views in regard to Ireland, and ridiculed a resumption of the Newcastle programme. He complained of the absence on the part of the War Office of determined efforts at efficiency, and said that he would have retained Lord Kitchener as Secretary for War. He condemned the Education Bill, and suggested a compromise on the basis of the Scottish system.

The "Times" complains that Lord Rosebery's "small cavils and specious unconsidered suggestions" do not contribute at all towards efficiency. The "Daily News" says that Lord Rosebery is now coming into line with the rest of the Liberal party.

A meeting was held yesterday at the Alexandra Palace to protest against the Education Bill. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, who was the principal speaker, advocated a reduction of expenditure, the curtailment of armaments, and the avoidance of wild disordered schemes for foreign extensions.

(Concluded on page 6.)

CRICKET.

THE AUTHENTICS IN BOMBAY.

THIRD DAY.

VICTORY OF THE PRESIDENCY.

WHEN the match between the Presidency and the Authentics was resumed yesterday morning, the state of the game was exceedingly interesting. In their first innings the Presidency had made 204, and had followed this up in their second venture by the remarkably good total of 284 for the loss of only two wickets. The Authentics had made 313 in their first innings, so that when play was resumed the Presidency were 175 runs to the good with wickets to fall. The over night not outs were Captain Lowis, who had made 36 before stumps were drawn, and Captain Greig, who had standing to his credit the huge total of 192. This was already a record score so far as Captain Greig's personal experience in India is concerned, and it was an absolute record for Gymkhana ground. There was within reasonable distance, however, the all India record—257—held by Ranjitsingji, and made at Umballa in an encounter with Patiala some years ago.

The Authentics came out to the field at a quarter past eleven o'clock, without the services of one of their best fields, Chinnery being so unwell as to be confined to his room. His place on the field was taken by Mr. A. H. Hornby, who was indisposed when the team arrived in Bombay, and was unable to take part in the earlier stages of the match. Clayton took the first over, and Lowis, who received the first few deliveries, hit a single off the third delivery. In the second over Simpson-Hayward took the ball, and Lowis after blocking the first few deliveries tapped the fourth to Hollins at deep cover. The remarkable stand which had taken up so much of the previous afternoon's play and which had put on 141 runs, was thus brought to a close within five minutes of the resumption. His innings of 38 was compiled by good and careful cricket. The third wicket fell at 287. Furber was the next batsman.

GREIG REACHES 200.

In Williams' next over Greig got one round to the leg boundary and brought his total to 197. Furber got Simpson-Hayward through the slips for a couple, and in the course of the next few overs Greig made a couple of singles, and by a stolen run from a tap in the direction of point he reached the coveted second century amid a burst of enthusiastic applause. Furber, subsequently, made a straight drive to the Gymkhana boundary, and a further round of applause announced the 300. However, runs were not coming by any means so rapidly as was the case on the previous day. Furber continued to show good form. He again made an on drive off Williams for four, and in the next over he made four (all ran) by a straight drive off Clayton. In attempting the same tactics with Williams, however, in the next over, he was caught at mid-on by Ridley, having made 18 by bright cricket. The fourth wicket fell at a quarter to 12 when the score had reached 315. John was the next comer, but before he had had a chance of assisting Greig to add much to the total the latter player was caught in the slips by Williams off Clayton. His score, which had been made by brilliant cricket, and included only one bare chance, amounted to 204, and contained 28 fours. He received an enthusiastic greeting as he returned to the pavilion. His sojourn at the wickets had lasted five hours. The fifth wicket fell at 317, and one run later Milne, who had joined John at the wickets, was caught at mid-on by Aspinall in attempting to make a big drive. Sinclair was the next batsman, and he opened his account by a rather uppish though well placed cut through the slips for three off Williams. The score had reached 320 by five minutes to 12 o'clock. He subsequently drove Clayton for a single, and afterwards John cut the same bowler very prettily. Three maiden overs were bowled, and the next decade occupied a considerable time in compilation. Simpson-Hayward took the ball from Clayton at 327, and runs then came a trifle more rapidly.

RAPID SCORING.

Sinclair got into double figures by a straight drive along the ground for four, but at the other end Williams still kept the runs down. John hooked one over his shoulder to Clayton in the slips, but the fieldsman failed to hold the ball, and it bounced towards Simpson-Hayward, who also let it dropped. This proved rather expensive, as in the same over the batsman got Williams to the boundary twice, bringing the total to 340 at ten minutes past twelve. Sinclair afterwards got Simpson-Hayward right away by an on drive, and succeeded in pulling him to the leg boundary the next ball. The decade only occupied a couple of minutes. Ridley then relieved Williams of the ball. The change brought down the rate of the scoring, the first over of the new bowler being a maiden. The scoring was mostly by singles during the next decade, and play was rather uninteresting. Sinclair, at length, snicked a ball to the Terminus boundary, but in the succeeding over John came out to a high lob from Simpson-Hayward, and was easily stumped. The stand had occupied half-an-hour. John had made 13, and his wicket fell at 363. Sinclair having made 29. Sinclair again got Ridley away to the leg boundary. Walcott, who was the eighth man, altered his usual tactics and blocked the first few balls he received from the lob bowler. The fourth ball, however, he pulled to the leg boundary. In the next over he pulled Ridley for a single, and Sinclair brought off a boundary in the same direction. Walcott again drove Simpson-Hayward for four, and 380 was signalled at 20 minutes to one. Hollins then took the ball from Ridley, but the change was not immediately effective. Walcott hitting seven off his first over. Sinclair got the lob bowler to the leg boundary in the next over, but at 390 Williams took the ball, and the change was immediately effective. Sinclair in trying to drive the new bowler snicked one up to Simpson-Hayward on the slips. Sinclair's score was 45, and the score of his side at the fall of the eighth wicket was 398. Davy was the next comer, and he opened his score and at the same time brought the total to 400 by a drive for four (all run) off Williams. In the following over Walcott was clean bowled by Hollins having made 19. (9 for 402.) The last man was Captain Pelham. Captain Davy made a clean off drive from Hollins last delivery. Pelham opened his score by a nice hit to square leg off Hollins, but he played with but little confidence, and in the second over he received he sent the ball to Hornby in the slips. The innings thus closed for 412, Davy being not out 8 and Pelham having made 5. The innings which closed at five minutes past one o'clock had occupied practically a whole day's cricket, and the total was absolutely a record for the Gymkhana ground. The Authentics were given 313 runs to get to win, with about two hours and three quarters left for play.

AUTHENTICS SECOND INNINGS.

The Presidency took the field at twenty minutes past one o'clock with ten minutes left for play before the adjournment for tiffin. Clayton and Hollins went to the wickets first for the Authentics and Hollins received the first delivery from Milne. The score was opened by a hit to square leg from a short pitched ball. Cheetham took the ball at the other end, and three were made off his first over. Scoring was, however, slow during the few overs that were possible before tiffin. Hollins got a pretty one through the slips off Milne, and when the bell rang for tiffin Hollins had made 10 and Clayton 7. The innings was resumed at twenty minutes past two, Clayton cut the first ball he received from Cheetham to the boundary. However, only seven more runs had been added when Cheetham cleaned bowled Hollins, the first wicket thus falling for 27 runs and Hollins having made 12 of that total. Raphael filled the vacancy at the wicket and opened with a single off Cheetham. At half past two Clayton brought the total to 30 with a well placed cut off Milne, and a minute or two later by a splendid off-drive from Cheetham he made a six, sending the ball amongst the spectators on the Wandby Road. By a beautiful cut he reached the Gymkhana boundary off Milne, and Raphael sent 50 up at twenty minutes to three by a clean drive off

Cheetham. Milne then handed the ball over to Greig. Greig's fourth ball was skied to the boundary by Raphael, and his next was cut very prettily through the slips. Runs came rapidly. At a quarter to three 60 was signalled. Raphael hit out lustily, and his strokes found the boundary nearly every time he got the ball away. Runs came at the rate of two a minute. At ten minutes to three 70 was signalled. John went on for Cheetham at the Gymkhana end, but although fewer boundaries were hit off his first ball, the batsman did not seem to mind the change very much. The next decade occupied eight minutes in making. Raphael got Greig away to the on boundary, and Cheetham allowed one of Clayton's drives pass him and reach the boundary. Driving was the order of the day. Raphael sent up the century at five minutes past three, the innings having been in progress fifty-five minutes. Greig was severely punished, being hit to all points of the compass. At 115 Milne went in again in place of Greig. Clayton resubed his fifty off the new bowler's first ball, but in the next over Raphael in making a big drive off John was caught on the boundary by Cheetham. The second wicket thus fell at 119, Raphael having made forty-three in about 50 minutes. The next comer was Williams. Clayton brought the score to 120 by a boundary hit at a quarter past three; but before the over was finished, in playing forward at a short pitched ball from Milne, he was stumped by Wallcott. His score was 59, and it contained one six and five fours. The third wicket fell at twenty minutes past three with the total at 124. Simpson-Hayward came in next, but after playing doubtfully at the first two balls he received from John he was clean bowled. (125 for four wickets.) Headlam filled the vacancy.

THE ROT CONTINUES

The rot, however, continued, the over not having been completed before John clean bowled the new comer before any alteration had been made in the score. Tompkinson was the next man, and Williams having made a single by a forward cut off Milne, he opened his score with a single. Williams subsequently put Milne away to the boundary, and brought the score to 130 at half past three o'clock. A change was made in the bowling, Milne going on in place of John, and this was immediately effective, the new bowler clean bowling Williams who had made 25 by careful cricket. Six wickets were thus down for 178 runs. Kershaw was the next comer, but he had very little hand in the making of runs. Tompkinson increased the total by a judicious hit here and there until the score had reached 194. John was then put on in place of Milne at the Gymkhana end and in the course of his first over he clean bowled Kershaw when that batsman had made seven. Seven wickets had fallen at twenty minutes past five o'clock for 194 runs, and the chief interest of the match now lay in speculation as to whether the visitors would be able to avert defeat. Ridley filled the vacancy at the wicket, and at the same time Cheetham relieved Greig of the ball. The score mounted slowly, the double century being signalled at twenty-five minutes past four o'clock. Tompkinson relieved the monotony of the game by an occasional boundary, but at half past four when the score had reached 213 he was cleaned bowled by John, that bowler having kept a splendid length all through the afternoon. Tompkinson had made 41 by stylish, though cautious, cricket.

THE LAST MAN

Aspinall, owing to Mr. Chinnery's indisposition was the last man of the side, and on him and Ridly devolved the task of keeping up their wickets until five o'clock. He signalised his appearance at the wickets by driving John to the on boundary. No attempt, however, was made to hit John, that bowler being evidently regarded with due respect on account of his previous successes, though Cheetham was hit about a bit. At a quarter to five o'clock Sinclair was put on in place of Cheetham. Ridley got the new bowler away to the leg boundary and brought the score to 230. Greig took the place of John at the other end and his first over was a maiden. Changes of bowling were rapid, Milne going back in place of Sinclair, but Aspinall got him round to leg for four, and brought 240 up. The change, indeed, seemed to give a new lease of life to the batsmen, who began to hit out again amid applause. Excitement was intense when Pelham dropped a fairly easy catch from Ridley in the long field off Greig's bowling, and by ten minutes to five 250 was hit up. Aspinall continued to bring off some pretty hits, the ball being sent round to leg very frequently. This cost him his wicket however, and lost the match, for in pulling a ball he hit it up to Furber at square leg deep, the innings closing within five minutes from the time for the drawing of stumps. Ridley was not out 30 and Aspinall made 20, and these batsmen may congratulate themselves upon having held their wickets up for so long a period. Had Chinnery been able to play the Authentics would have undoubtedly saved the match, and it was extremely unfortunate for the visitors, and in a way unsatisfactory to the Presidency that the issue of the match should have been affected by such an unfortunate circumstance. The innings closed for 257 and the Presidency thus won by 46 runs after a splendid match in which perhaps better cricket than has ever been seen in Bombay before was witnessed. The following were the scores :—

PRESIDENCY.

	First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Capt J G Greig, b Clayton, c Williams	5	c Williams, b Clayton	204	
Mr F R Sprott (capt), c Simpson-Hayward, b Clayton	12	c Clayton, b Simpson-Hayward	19	
Mr H Cheetham, b Simpson-Hayward	29	c Williams, b Hollins	29	
Lieut Barber, c Simpson-Hayward, b Clayton	2	c Ridley, b Williams	18	
Capt Lowis, b Simpson-Hayward	72	c Hollins, b Williams	38	
Mr Sinclair, run out	3	c Simpson-Hayward b Williams	45	
Mr J S Milne, c Headlam, b Clayton	36	c Aspinall, b Williams	1	
Capt Davy, b Clayton	0	not out	8	
Capt Pelham, b Clayton	4	c Hornby, b Hollins	5	
Mr Walcott, c Hollens, b Clayton	30	b Hollins	19	
Mr H C John, not out	6	st Headlam, b Simpson-Hayward	13	
Extras	5	Extras	13	
Total	204	Total	412	

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

PRESIDENCY.

	1st Innings. O.	M.	R.	W.	2nd Innings. O.	M.	R.	W.
Mr R A Williams	3	0	49	0	27·3	4	61	5
Mr F G H Clayton	17·3	2	70	7	17	2	59	1
Mr G H Simpson-Hayward	18	1	60	2	20	1	92	2
Mr H B Chinnery	5	0	20	0	8	0	45	0
Mr Ridley	—	—	—	—	9	1	37	0
Mr Hollins	—	—	—	—	9	2	39	2
Mr Kershaw	—	—	—	—	4	0	15	0
Mr Raphael	—	—	—	—	2	0	18	0

Fall of wickets :—1st for 9; 2nd, 24; 3rd, 30; 4th, 107; 5th, 110; 6th, 165; 7th, 164; 8th, 166; 9th, 173; and 10th 204.

Fall of wickets :—1 for 64, 2 for 116, 3 for 287, 4 for 315, 5 for 317, 6 for 325, 7 for 363, 8 for 398, 9 for 407, and 10 for 412.

OXFORD AUTHENTICS.

	First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Mr H B Chinnery, c Walcott, b Greig	36	absent ill		
Mr R A Williams, c Walcott, b Cheetham	105	b Milne	25	
Mr F H Hollins, c Sprott, b Milne	33	b Cheetham	12	
Mr E H Raphael, c substitute, b John	0	c John, b Cheetham	43	
Mr F G H Clayton, c Greig, b Milne	68	st Walcott, b Milne	59	
Mr C Headlam, b Cheetham	28	b John	9	
Mr G H Simpson-Hayward, c John, b Cheetham	0	b John	0	
Mr J E Tompkinson, c Cheetham, b Milne	20	b John	41	
Mr J N Ridley, not out	3	not out	21	
Mr F Kershaw, c Greig, b Milne	0	b John	7	
Mr J H Aspinall, b Milne, c Sinclair	6	c Furber, b Milne	20	
Extras	14	Extras	20	
Total	313	Total	257	

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

OXFORD AUTHENTICS.

	1st Innings. O.	M.	R.	W.	2nd Innings O.	M.	R.	W.
Capt Greig	16	2	67	1	9	1	42	0
Mr H C John	14	0	98	1	17	4	53	5
Mr J S Milne	13·5	2	61	5	16·4	1	75	3
Mr Sinclair	2	0	9	0	1	0	8	0
Mr H Cheetham	15	1	64	3	17	1	59	1

Fall of wickets :—1 for 59, 2 for 158, 3 for 160, 4 for 219, 5 for 279, 6 for 278, 7 for 283, 8 for 283, 9 for 307, 10 for 313.

Fall of wickets :—1 for 27, 2 for 119, 3 for 124, 4 for 125, 5 for 125, 6 for 178, 7 for 194, 8 for 213, 9 for 257.

Umpires :—Major Walton and Mr Bapasola.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

(Concluded from page 5.)

THE EDUCATION BILL.

A SNAP DIVISION.

London, Nov. 4—A snap division on an amendment to the Education Bill after dinner last night, there being only a small attendance of members in the House at the time, gave the Government a majority of only 17 votes. The bulk of the Nationalists were absent. The Ministerial newspapers urge the need for constant watchfulness.

THE NEW PACIFIC CABLE.

GIRDLING THE GLOBE IN SIX AND A QUARTER MINUTES.

London, Nov. 3—The "New York Tribune" congratulates Britain on her magnificent achievement in regard to the completion of the Pacific cable, and says that the work should act as an incentive to the United States.

Sir Sandford Fleming, the eminent Canadian engineer, sent two cablegrams to the Earl of Minto, Governor-General of Canada, tendering to His Excellency his congratulations on the completion of the Pacific cable. The two messages were sent round the earth in opposite directions. The one going east girdled the globe in 6 min. 25 sec., and the one going west in 8 min. 10 sec.

MR. KENSIT'S DEATH.

ALLEGED ASSAILANT COMMITTED.

London, November. 1—The Liverpool city coroner resumed the inquiry yesterday into the death of Mr. John Kensit, for feloniously wounding whom John McKeever, a young men, is in custody.

Joseph Hughes, manager of a refreshment stall, said he saw the crowd going to meet the tram containing Mr. Kensit and party. After deceased alighted witness heard a voice say, "Cop him on the head with it;" and again, "Take a good aim." Witness then saw something like a piece of stick flying through the air from the direction of one of the young men towards Mr. Kensit, who fell to the ground with a groan immediately after. Witness ran to his assistance, and then heard the remark in a girl's voice, "You've hit him." Mr. Kensit was groping on the ground for something, and witness helped to take him into to the waiting-room. He did not think there was such a crowd in England.

Margaret Humphreys said she arrived just after the affair. She noticed a group of lads standing by a pool of blood in the road. Some of the group were using foul language. She heard MacKeever say to a boy known as "Little Mac," "You did it," but this the lad denied.

In cross-examination witness said she saw Mrs. McKeever, the mother of the prisoner, on the day he was arrested. Mrs. McKeever said: "My boy is innocent." Witness was understood to say that in her reply she expressed agreement with the woman's statement. She then said to Mrs. McKeever: "If you will come with me to the police-court and give the right name you can have your boy home." Mrs. McKeever answered: "No, the police of Birkenhead are always so handy in arresting the wrong people. I know the boy, but, God help him, he is away, and the detectives are hard at their work, and they must find him."

A young seaman, named Cruce, gave evidence to the effect that on the night of the affair he saw a young man, who looked pale and frightened, running from the direction of Woodside Ferry. Witness asked him if Mr. Kensit had just gone down, and the young man replied "Yes I have hit him with something and nearly killed him." Witness picked McKeever out from amongst a number of men at Walton Gaol as the young man who spoke to him, but he was not sure, now, whether or not McKeever was the man.

A man named Devan, said he was standing by McKeever when Mr. Kensit fell, and saw nothing thrown. He denied agreeing that they should not say who had done it.

Mr. Smith (representing the Birkenhead Police): Was anything said between you and the others and McKeever as to keeping your mouth shut about Mr. Kensit?—They did say the one that got caught was not to tell.

What were you not to tell?—About the file.

Why did you agree not to tell about the file when you did not know Mr. Kensit was wounded with a file? They did not all agree.

Witness denied that McKeever ran away from the ferry or that he made any statement about having nearly killed Mr. Kensit.

Another youth, named Charles Boyd, said that what McKeever had in his hand was a stick, which he recognised as tho one produced by prisoner's solicitor.

The inquest was adjourned.

London, Nov. 4—John M'Keever, a labourer, has been committed for trial on the charge of having murdered Mr. John Kensit, by throwing a chisel at him at Birkenhead on September 25th. The evidence showed that the wound led to blood poisoning.

THE ADMIRALTY AND THE CUNARD CO.

London, Nov. 4—The Admiralty have notified private shipbuilders of their intention in future to enforce the penalties for the late delivery of the third class cruisers. Mr. Arnold-Forster, Secretary to the Admiralty, states that as far as naval requirements are concerned the Admiralty must approve the designs of the new subsidised Cunard liners.

IMPORT OF ARMS INTO CHINA.

AN OFFICIAL'S REWARD.

London, Nov. 4.—Dr. Morrison, the Peking correspondent of the "Times" states that the promotion of a fourth-grade official to the rank of a mandarin of the first call has been gazetted. The official's promotion was due to his having smuggled Mausers and cartridges into Kwangsi in defiance of the protocol, and placing them at the disposal of the Governor against the rebels. Dr. Morrison says that by this action China has repudiated the prohibition of the importation of arms and material for their manufacture. The majority of the Chinese arsenals are working at full pressure.

TROUBLES IN RUSSIA.

THE AGRARIAN QUESTION.

AN ECONOMIC REVOLUTION.

London, Nov. 2.—There have been renewed disturbances among the students at Kieff University, in Russia.

Nov. 3—The estates of the Russian nobles are being increasingly foreclosed and sold by the Government to recover loans which were granted for the purposes of improvement. The buyers of the estates are mostly representatives of the rising middle class. The latest sales represent an area of 2,300 square miles.

By the Czar's orders M. Kukoff, an officer of the Russian Agricultural Department, has been entrusted with the charge of a deputation of Russian farmers who are now on a visit to England. M. Kukoff afterwards spend a year in Australia with a similar mission, the object being to study agriculture and the methods of raising cattle.

SIR JOHN GORST.

London, Nov. 2—Sir John Gorst, Conservative member for Cambridge University since 1892, and who has held office in several Ministries, has been awarded a political pension of £1,200 per annum.

AMERICAN CAPITAL IN CANADA.

London, Nov. 2—American capital is being invested in Canada to an unprecedented extent.

A LITERARY CHANGE IN KOREA.

London, Nov. 2—A Russian alphabet of a purely phonetic character has been introduced into the seminaries in Korea, with the view of displacing the present system of hieroglyphies.

NEW YORK POISONING CASE.

THE RETRIAL OF MOLINEUX.

London, Nov. 3.—The retrial of Roland B. Molineux, a son of General Molineux, who was convicted in New York in February, 1900, on the charge of poisoning Mrs. Kate Adams, has been commenced. Molineux was yesterday subjected to a searching cross-examination for seven hours, and created a favourable impression by his replies.

[The first trial of Molineux was one of the longest and most expensive in the annals of the United States. Evidence was given that the prisoner sent poison through the post to Mr. Henry Cornish, the poison being in a familiar little vial of bromo-seltzer, a sedative which has a large sale in New York. Cornish had rooms at the house of Mrs. Adams, and one day, when suffering from a headache, she took a dose out of the vial and died in great agony soon afterwards. Molineux was sentenced to death.]

THE IRISH LAND QUESTION.

MR. WYNDHAM TO RECEIVE A DEPUTATION.

London, Nov. 1.—In the House of Commons yesterday, Dr. Thompson asked Mr. Wyndham if he would meet in conference a deputation of landlords and tenants to enable them to place before him their views as to the terms on which a solution of the Irish land question could be arrived at.

Mr. Wyndham: The general lines on which the Government intend to legislate have been laid down in their bill introduced this Session, and I see no objection to receiving a deputation in order to collect the views of those interested in amendments which might, in their opinion, be adopted in regard to it. I should have been ready to consider such amendments if the bill had been referred to a committee upstairs. The deputation should be small, and I will be ready to receive it on an early day in January next.

RUSSIA AND AFGHANISTAN.

Among the answers to questions in the House of Commons yesterday, to which no verbal reply was required, was one to Sir S. King, who asked the Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether, in view of the interests involved and the anxiety which had been excited by the announcement that a correspondence was proceeding between the British and Russian Governments on the subject of the opening of Russian relations with Afghanistan, he could give the House an assurance that no definite arrangement would be entered into with Russia before Parliament had had an opportunity of discussing its terms.

Viscount Cranborne: The question to which my hon. friend calls attention is undoubtedly a matter of much interest to the public, but it is a rule without exception that assurances such as he seeks, should not be given, and to break it in this case would, in the opinion of his Majesty's Government, not be for the public advantage.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe presides at the fifth Criminal Sessions of the High Court, which commences to-day. The following is a summary of the cases committed for trial. The calendar is rather a heavy one. Among the cases committed for trial are five cases of murder; one of administrating a stupefying drug; one of receiving and having possession of forged currency notes; two of bigamy and abetment of the offence; one of falsification of accounts and forgery for the pupose of cheating; one of rape; and four of theft.

1. Surkhia Pitnak, committed by Mr. P. H. Dastur in October last, for theft in a building used as a human dwelling.

2. Budhava Ramdas, committed by Mr. J. Sanders-Slater in October last, for administering a stupefying drug and theft.

3. Sundribai, Maruti Tangalkar, and Rama Sakharam, committed by Mr. Kursondas Chhubildas in September last, for bigamy and abetment of the offence.

4. Mahomedali Noorbhoy, committed by Mr. J. Sanders Slater in October last, for receiving and having in his possession forged currency notes.

5. Krishna Vithu alias Dhondu Vitho, committed by Mr. J. W. S. Dracup in October last for theft in a building.

6. Shanker Bapu alias Balia Ganput, committed by Mr. Kursondas Chhubildas in October last for theft.

7. Babajee Shiva, committed by Mr. J. Sanders Slater in October last, for murder.

8. Mahomed Hoosein, committed by Mr. J. Sanders Slater in October last for theft.

9. Sitabai, woman, committed by Mr. J. W. S. Dracup in October last for attempt to murder and attempt to commit suicide.

10. Jamoo Pandoo, committed by Mr. J. W. S. Dracup in October last, for murder.

11. Ayeshabee, Ahmed Khan Kashmiri, and Mahomed Hidayet Rassol Moolwi Ahmed Hasan, committed by Mr. Kursondas Chhubildas in October last, for bigamy and abetment of the offence.

12. Chhundribai and Sundribai committed by Mr. Kursondas Chhubildas in October last, for murder and abetment of murder, concealment of the birth of a child, and abetment of the concealment.

13. Kurson Dhana and Phullbai, committed by Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, in October last, for murder.

14. Oswald Keneth Wrafter, committed by Mr. Kursondas Chubildas in September last, for falsification of accounts and forgery for the purpose of cheating.

15. Samuel Mahadu, committed by Mr. J. W. S. Dracup this month, for rape.

PROBATE OF THE WILL OF A KAPOLE BANIA.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Russell, at the High Court, on Monday, heard a testamentary suit in which Mr. Jugmohandas Varjivandas, the plaintiff, applied for probate of the will, dated the 31st January, 1901, of the late Sha Mulji Raghavji, a Kapole Bania, as his surviving executor. The application was opposed by Jeothabhoy Raghavji, the caveator, who is the brother of the testator.

Mr. Lowndes, with Mr. Chimanlal Setalvad, instructed by Messrs. Little and Co., appeared for the plaintiff; while Mr. Raikes, with Mr. Bahadurji, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand, and Wadia, appeared for the defendant.

One Sha Mulji Raghavji, a Kapole Bania, made a will dated the 31st January, 1901, which was duly attested, and died on the 1st February, 1901. The petitioner was one of the surviving executors named and appointed by the will. The other adult executor, Jamnadas Tribhowandas, named and appointed by the will, died on the 20th July, 1901. The remaining executor, Tulsidas Mahavji, who was a relation of the deceased, and who was appointed as such under the will, was now a minor of the age of about 5 years. The plaintiff prayed that probate of the last will and testament of the deceased might be granted to him as one of the surviving executors reserving the right of the other surviving executor Tulsidas Mahavji to come in and obtain probate on attaining his majority.

The defendant, in his affidavit in support of the caveat, stated that the deceased had been attacked with plague on the 27th January, 1901, and died of the same on 1st February, 1901. He was alleged to have executed the document propounded as his last will on the day immediately preceding his death, and defendant said that the deceased on the 31st January had been suffering from high fever and delirium. He was not conscious on that day, and was incapable of understanding the contents of the document, and was not of sound and disposing mind, and defendant alleged that probate of the will of the 28th November, 1895, might be granted, that the property was grossly undervalued in the schedule annexed to the petition, and that all the moveable property was not mentioned in the schedule.

After hearing evidence on both sides, his lordship suggested to the defendant's counsel Mr. Bahadurji that if the defendant withdrew the several allegations and charges made by him, his costs would be provided for out of the estate, and that the probate of the second will of 31st January, 1901, would be granted to the plaintiff. On the defendant's counsel acceding to the proposal and withdrawing the charges, an order was made to dismiss the caveat, the cost of both parties to come out of the estate, those of the plaintiff being as between attorney and client.

The defendant withdrew all the charges.

PASSENGER PER S. S. ERNEST SIMONS.

The following passengers will sail to-day at noon, per Messageries Maritimes Co.'s steamer Ernest Simons, from the Victoria Dock No. 10 shed. There will be the usual medical inspection at the Dock at 11·45 a.m. sharp. Deck passengers, native servants and ayahs must be at the Prince's Dock, disinfecting shed at 10-30 a.m. with all their baggage :—

FOR ADEN—Mr and Mrs Lemaric

FOR PORT SAID.

Mr J de Courtois — Mr Anassgaki and servant

FOR MARSEILLES.

Mr Anema — Mr Quenea
Mr and Mrs Thibaudier — Mr Levenet
Major Soady — Mr Eberhard
Major and Mrs C H L Meyer — Mr Petit
Mr and Mrs Pellstan — Mr Bellile
Mr Heale — Mr Formond
Major H G C Swayne — Mr Barthe
Capt J Bourke — Mr and Mrs Couzineau and child
Mr H Crawford — Miss Marie Fournier le Roy
Mr A Kowalkowakoff — Miss H Fournier le Roy
Mr A Mahmod — Mr Odendhal and son
Mr A Swanson — Mrs C F Van Keeth
Mr B Myers — Mr and Mrs Kebding
Mr B Meher — Mr J Rebel
Mr J Allen — Mr Oda
Mrs M Pond — Mr Brochler
Mr Desnechean
Mr Lancret

THE WILL FORGERY CASE.

INTERESTING EVIDENCE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, the hearing was resumed of the case in which Thurdas Shivjee charged Jetha Visram, Ratansi Virjee, Jeiram Hansraj, and Gangjee Jetha, the first accused with forging the will of one Gopal Visram and with attempting to pass it as a genuine document; and the rest with the abetment of forgery and perjury.

Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, assisted by Inspector Sloane, prosecuted; while Mr. Vellnker, pleader, with Mr. H. P. Dastur, pleader, defended the accused.

Suleman Goolamhusein examined by Mr. Nicholson said: Govind Visram, Jetha Visram, Ratansi Virji, and Bhanji Naron saw him at the Bunder and asked him where printed forms of wills could be had Witness told them and Govind Visram then gave him Rs. 2 and asked him to get the printed will forms. He got four forms from the "Jam-e-Jamshed" office. This was twenty or thirty days after the Administrator-General had taken possession of Gopal's property. Witness gave the forms to Govind Visram in the presence of Bhanji Naron, Jetha Visram, Ratansi Virji, Dossa Devan, and two or three others. Govind Visram took the forms and was about to read them when Bhanji remarked they were in English and were of no use to them. Bhanji and Ratansi said that they should write out a form according to the Cutchy practice. Govindji then gave witness Rs. 15, and told him to go with Ratansi, get the will written, and pay the necessary charges. Ratansi then asked him to go with him to Barbhaya Mohols. Ratansi took him to the house of one Gopal Damji, who wrote wills according to Cutchy practice, but Gopal Damji was not at home. Both then went into an adjacent street to a lawer's office where they saw one Ardeshir Jehangirjee. Ratansi asked Ardeshir to get a will prepared according to Cutchy practice. The charges were settled at Rs. 15, and witness paid one rupee as deposit. Ardeshir made a draft according to the dictation of Ratansi and at his direction left blank spaces for the insertion of names in that draft. Witness continued that Govind gave him a copy of the draft of a will and asked him to copy it out. As witness could not read the hand-writing with facility, he inquired who had written the draft. Govind said it was in Ratansi's handwriting. Witness said that was not a good affair and its result too would not be good. Upon this No. 1 said "Let it be anything, are you going to write it or not?" Witness declined and went to write his books in the firm. Subsequently Shivji Doongersi, his assistant, was called by Govind and taken upstairs. Govind then came to witness and took away an inkstand, two or three pens, and paper. When Shivji Doongersi came back witness inquired what he was made to write. Shivji replied he was made to write a copy of Gopal Visram's will. Some time after, about lamp light, Shivji left the shop and Ratansi and Jetha came down. Jetha took a piece of blank paper and wrote out a number of signatures of Gopal Visram from the "khoka" of a "hundi", a hundi and a receipt. Ratansi then compared the signatures with those on the "khoka," the "hundi," and the receipt. Then No. 2 said to No. 1, pointing to one of the signatures written on the blank paper, that that was exactly like the signature on the receipt, let it be copied. Jetha then took out a paper from his pocket and wrote the signature on it. By the time No. 1 commenced writing, Shivji Doongersi returned to the "pedi". After Jetha had written it, Ratansi said it was all right. Witness gave some work to Shivji and left the shop, leaving all of them there. Next day when witness was at Govind Visram's "pedi" Govindji and Dossa Divan came there. Govind showed a document to Dossa who read and signed it. There was the signature of Jetha Visram on it already. The document was Gopal Visram's will. The same evening when witness was at Jetha's "pedi" Canji Ramji and Govind Visram came there. Nos. 1 and 2 and other partners were there. Govind asked for the document from No. 1, who took out the will from his pocket and gave it to Govind. Govind said to Canji "take this, sign it, make haste, let us go." Canji asked what it was and was there any risk in it? Ratansi then said to Canji "take God's name and sign it, there is success in our affair. Govind gave a pen to Canji and Canji signed the will. The document was ultimately returned to Jethe. Two or three days after that Govind, Nos 1, 2, Bhanji Naron, and Dossa Devan came to witness, Govind asked No 2 to call Toolsidas Ukerda. No. 2 went to call Toolsidas and witness with others went to Govind's "pedi" at Carnac Bunder. Bhanji Naron said Todywalla's opinion was good. Dossa said it ought to be so. Witness asked if there were any changes to be made in the will. Bhanji said the will stood in favour of Ratansi, and if he turned round to-morrow, what was to be done? Bhanji told witness that Todywalla had read the will and made the alterations in it. Witness saw the alterations. Shivji Doongersi made another copy from that draft and gave it to Jetha, who wrote Gopal Visram's signature on the new copy. The "hundi" and "khoka" were with them. They went away and returned with Jeram's signature on the document. Meanwhile Bhanji Naron, and Dossa Devan came there and Dossa Devan signed the document. At about 7 o'clock the same evening Govind and Canji came there. Govind asked Canji to sign the document. Canji said he had signed it 2 or 3 days ago and why did he want him to sign it again?

Govind then took Canji aside and spoke to him. Canji signed the document and asked for the paper, which he had signed before. Govind took out a paper and tore it to pieces in Canji's presence. Canji then left, and No. 1 kept the paper with him. Ratansi, Bhanji, Jetha, Govind, Toolsidas and Dossa made certain arrangements and Govind took witness to Gopal Visram's "pedi" in Khand Bazar. He was then taken to the warehouse of Gopal Visram and his partners by Govind. Dossa pointed out an empty box in the warehouse and said, "put the will in the box". No. 1 took the will from his pocket, No. 2 put some papers in the box, and Toolsidas gave some papers to No. 1. The latter then placed those papers and the will into the box and Dossa locked it. Subsequently Ratansi and Govind went to the Administrator General's Office and witness, Mr. Unwala's sepoy, and No. 1 followed them with a letter from Mr. Unwala. The sepoy went upstairs with the letter. All of them then left for Dossa Devan's "pedi" in a carriage except Ratansi and witness. Witness Ratansi and the Administrator-General then went to Dossa's "pedi." The Administrator-General was shown the box in which the will was put. The "Sahib" sealed the box and took it away. While the box was being carried away, Dossa Devan asked the "Sahib" not to open it in his absence. Ratansi and Bhanji had an altercation with Mr. Unwala and the case was taken to Messrs. Mirza and Mirza, solicitors, but they declined to take it up. Then Mr. Cama, solicitor, was engaged through Todywalla, his managing clerk, who knew the affair from the very beginning. As to the division of Gopal Visram's property two agreements were entered into; one between Govind and Ratansi, and the other between Ratansi, Bhanji and Todywala. Witness was asked to swear an affidavit in the matter which he declined to do and left the service of Govind Visram.

Cross-examined by Mr. Vellnker, witness said that he had made statements to Mr. Brewin and to Mr. Sloane in September or October last after the summonses were issued against the accused. Mr. Brewin recorded his statements in Poona. The statement was not translated to him nor had the witness signed it. The next statement was made to Mr. Sloane in Bombay. Witness had not signed that statement either.

The case stands adjourned till 12-30 to-day.

THE NEW OFFICIAL TELEGRAPH CODE VOCABULARY.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have circulated among the members copies of correspondence which has passed between the Chamber and the Director-General of Telegraphs in India, regarding certain defects in the new official Telegraph Code Vocabulary in course of preparation by the International Bureau of Telegraph Administrations at Berne. The representations of the Bombay Chamber were forwarded by the Director-General of Telegraphs to the Director of the International Telegraph Office at Berne, who observed that the omissions from the new code would probably not be so numerous as the letter of the Bombay Chamber might lead one to suppose. The committee of the local Chamber of Commerce, however, in a letter dated the 5th November, reiterate their objections and point out that 41 words from the English language alone, any one of which may be found in a number of the codes at present in use, have been omitted from the new official vocabulary. They urge that the Government of India should support their representations on the subject and that the delegate of the Indian Government at the International Telegraph Conference to be held in London in the spring of 1903 should be instructed to bring their points forward for discussion at the Conference.

"Pearls in the Mouth."—White and sound teeth healthy gums, and fragrant breath can only be obtained by the daily use of Rowland's Odonto. It eradicates tartar from the teeth, removes spots of incipient decay, and polishes and preserves the enamel to which it imparts a pearl-like whiteness. Sold by Stores and Chemists. Ask for Rowland's Odonto.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

The P. and O. Co's steamer Persia, Captain W. A. Wheler, which is expected to arrive in Bombay on Saturday next, brings to following passengers :—

Anderson Mr R
Ashe Mr and Mrs R W and 2 infants
Anderson Capt and Mrs H L
Adam Mr J H
Austin Rev and Mrs
Aga Khan H H
Burn Capt M
Bond Mrs F G
Boyd Mr J C
Barnard Capt and Mrs
Bean Mr
Blandy Miss
Blandy Mr and Mrs W F
Brander Mr and Mrs A D
Brown Dr W
Barras Miss
Baynes, Mr G
Bloxam Mr E B
Burnside Mr
Barbier Mr E B
Bird Lieut Col
Church Mr and Mrs P
Currie Mr and Mrs D
Cooper Mr and Mrs and child.
Carey Capt C W
Cousens Mr H
Clemo, Mr W J
Courthorpe Mr E
Chadwick Mr M H
Coghill Lieut Col
Dettenhaugh Miss
Dennett Mrs and child
Dyre Lieut H A
Day Lieut Col
Dhamdare Mr
Debutt Miss
Eyre Mrs
Elsworth, Mr A W
Ezra Mr H
Ellis Mr S F
Elphinstone Maj A P
Francis Miss B M
Fraser Capt and Mrs St J H
Fargus Mr H R
Fargus Miss O
Gibson Mrs
Gaekwar Prince Dhairgashilias
Gibson Mr H W and infant
Grover Lieut Col
Gymer Mr J W
Gillespie Mr and Mrs J
Gasdar Mr and Mrs
Highby Mr and Mrs
Hadum Mr J W
Halliday Mr J R
Hitchins Mrs
Huet Mr
Hant Mr E
Holmes Mr B
Hawell Mr B B
Hindley, Mr O W
Hamilton Brig Genl and Mrs
Halliday Mr M
Hudson Maj and Mrs
Hodgson Mr B C
Jackson Mr and Mrs J S
Jones Mr J H
Johnstone Capt
Kiddle Mr S
Kennedy Maj
Kirwan Mr J M
Kustchbull Maj and Mrs E
Lindsay Mr and Mrs and inft
Leeds Capt F L
Lovelock Mr C S
Light Mrs and 3 children
Lee Mr H H
Lankester Mr and Mrs
Malcolm Mr C
Monohan Mr E
Mawdsley Mr B
Macpherson Mr
Mccatta Mr and Mrs E L
Miller Rev and Mrs
Morgan Mr V G
Mackenzie Mr F A J
Mayers Mr S B
Mungavin Mr J F
Marsh Miss
Marsh Maj J R M
Milner 2nd Lieut E R
Moss Mr R C
Mellon Mr R C
Mehta Dr
Morao Mr and Mrs J S
Mehta Mr
Neilson Mr O
Newton Mr W G
Nelson Mr R A
Ollivant Capt
Oakley Mrs and infant
Peebles Mr W J M
Patterson Miss
Pandy Miss M F
Pandy Mr and Mrs J L
Pettigrew Mr B A
Richards Mr and Mrs H J
Rahimtullah Mr
Richards (Capt H M
Rynold Mr P
Reuss Mr H
Reuss Mrs
Robertson Mr T
Seconde Mr and Mrs E
Seabrooke Mr and Mrs L M
Summers Mrs R and child
Squire Mr D
Swenlook Mr W
Stapleton 2nd Lieut A M
Shaw Capt H B
Stainton Maj A
Sykes Mr H R
Sykes Maj and Mrs P M
Saunders Mrs
Street Mrs A
Steward Miss
Twigg Capt E F
Turner Mr E
Thomas Miss
Thomson Miss
Williams Mr H E
Wilson 2 Misses
Wilson Mrs
Ward Capt E A
Warlins Mr
Wood Mr
Wyse Miss
Wallis Mr H E
Whyte Mr E A
Wylie Miss
Yorke Smith Mr F

PASSENGERS PER S. S. IMPERATOR.

The following is the list of passengers arrived by the Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Imperator, from Trieste, arrived yesterday :—

Athin Mr A
Barlow Miss
Bickel Mr and Mrs and Miss
Bers Rev J
Bulloch Rev and Mrs
Bercean Miss
Cardew Mr M
Cox Miss
Cowell Mr J J
Davis Mrs and infant
Davie Mr and Miss
Diepen Rev N Von
Dawson Miss T C
Elsworthy Mr
Edwards Miss A W
Fenn Mr H C
Flor Mr C
Firman Rev G
Fowler Mrs
Fischer Rev and Mrs
Gouscos Mr M
Hussey Miss
Heynemann Mr
Hadenfeld Mrs A
Harder Mr H
Herbert Mr G
Hartmann Rev G
Horst Mr N P
Hinkley Mr W
Haller Miss
Hokes Miss
Jamsetjee Jeejibhoy Sir Lady and Miss
Jeejibhoy Mr R J J
Kyprianidis Mr D
Kreychmann Rev T
Keet Rev T
Kilbey Mrs and Miss and Infant
Lehuhard Mr and Mrs
Lloyd Jones Major
Lucy Miss
Lewis Miss
Lederer Miss
Marshall Mr I
Marshall Mr A M
Macleod Mr and Mrs
Mayne Col and two Misses
Masotti Mrs
Manke Mr and Mrs
Miller Mr P
Mardellis Mr Th
Mahomed Khan Mr
McIver Mrs
May Miss A
Muller Miss
Nemeth Miss
Posner Mr J
Patterson Mr R F
Panagopulos Mr D
Patterson Miss M
Pusching Rev and Mrs
Richardson Mr H T
Rietmann Mr and Mrs
Rauntree Miss
Stewart Mr J D
Stouton Rev T
Steffen Mr
Simon Rev
Sabonadiere Mrs A
Scott Mr W
Sander Mr and Mrs and infant
Sabonadiere Mr Alfred
Spitz Mr H
Scharback Mr M
Staff Mr O
Scordos Mr A
Watson Miss
Wogerhaff Dr

ALLEG

WRITERS AND READERS.

GENERAL DE WET'S book, his secretary said, will be published on December 1. It is appearing simultaneously in England, America, France, Germany, and other countries. It makes about a hundred thousand words, and De Wet has written steadily at it since the war closed. He is glad to have finished the task, and in that sense will return to South Africa with a lighter heart.

What the English title of the book will be, does not, at the moment, seem to be absolutely settled. In fact, the titles of the various editions may differ a little, as is often necessary, when several languages are in question. De Wet, it should be understood, is not giving us a history of the South African war from the Boer side. He has simply told the story of the part he has himself taken in the war. But he is adding, as an appendix, the Boer minutes kept of the conferences which led to peace.

Mrs. Arthur Jacob, whose first novel, "The Sheepstealers," has made a hit, means to continue authorship. At present, however, she is going to South Africa to join her husband, who is an officer in the British Army there. He comes of an old military family, and she is a Scotswoman by birth, her maiden name being Erskine. It may be, therefore, that some day she will give us a Scottish novel. She has lived on the borders of Wales, and so came to write "The Sheepstealers," which deals with that region.

A famous old book of a devotional character is to be brought out, in modern pocket form, by the Oxford University Press. It is the "Manchester Al Mondo" of his words to the world—of Henry, the first Earl of Manchester. He was a distinguished orator, Parliamentarian, and lawyer in the time of James I. and Charles I. At least eight editions of his little work appeared during the seventeenth century. The present reprint is made from the third edition, which was issued, with quaint title-page, in the year 1638.

Many admirers of Robert Louis Stevenson will hear with interest that Messrs. Ghatto are to issue an illustrated edition of the "Inland Voyage." This book, which appeared in the year 1878, marked the beginning of Stevenson's fame. Writing of it at the time Mr. P. G. Hamerton, the well-known critic, said:—I wonder how many people there are in England who know that Robert Louis Stevenson is in his own way (and he is wise enough to write simply in his own way) one of the most perfect writers living, one of the very few who may yet do something that will become classical.

During his recent Eastern travels, Mr. Savage Landor visited some remarkable ruined cities on the Afghan border. To all appearance one of them had covered an area as large as London. His book, which Messrs. Macmillan are now about to publish, will give photographs of these ruins. Mr. Savage Landor had the opportunity of meeting the Shah and the leading men of Persia and Baluchistan and he is able to indicate their views of the problems besetting those distant parts. In particular he deals fully with what has already come to be known as the Persian Gulf question.

Mr. Heinemann is about to publish a book on West African affairs by Mr. E. D. Morel. It deals with the many questions relating to West Africa which are before the public at the present time. Mr. Morel is at pains to demonstrate, by facts and figures, the importance of British political and commercial interests in West Africa. He also goes wider, and discusses the intricate larger problems—ethnological, administrative, and religious—which confront the several European Powers concerned in West Africa. Mr. Morel writes as a traveller and independent critic, and his book has illustrations.

A volume selected from the writings of Francis Parkman, the Canadian historian, is promised by Messrs. Macmillan. It has been prepared by Professor Edgar, of Toronto, and has the title "The Struggle for a Continent." Parkman's books are a mine of information about Canada in the making. He went to all manner of original sources, but his pen, which could be picturesque, never forgot the general reader. However, the most enthusiastic general reader could hardly be expected to sit down to a dozen volumes or more. It is that thought which has led to the present volume, telling in selections the early story of Canada.

A series of old military biographies and autobiographies which Professor Oman is editing should find a welcome. His historical researches have brought him into contact with many of these personal books. They were, so to speak, "written on the spot," by eye-witnesses, often with much vigour and picturesqueness. Buried in their pages, too, there is first hand evidence bearing upon many a phase of our history. Professor Oman has made a selection of such volumes, with the idea that they will furnish a picture of some of the more notable campaigns of last century. In the first one, which is just ready, we meet Captain Donat O'Brien, whose escapades suggested much of the plot of Captain Marryat's "Peter Simple."

A book dealing with the life, work, and time of the Italian artist, Pintoricchio will shortly be published by Mr. Heinemann. Apart from Michael Angelo, Titien, and Raphael there is, perhaps, no Italian artist whose pictures and personality are of greater interest than Pintoricchio's. Dr. Ricci, of Milan, has written this book on him, and Miss Florence Simmonds has translated it into English. It endeavours to show the artist in his environment, to trace his relation to contemporary persons and events, and to suggest the moral atmosphere in which he lived and worked. The book will be prettily printed and finely illustrated, some of the plates being in colour, others in photogravure.

On an early day Messrs. Kegan Paul will publish the first volume of a history of the British Empire during the nineteenth century. The writer is Mr. Marcus Dorman, who is already known for several historical works. In his first volume he deals with the period between the outbreak of war with Napoleon, in 1793, and the death of Pitt, in 1806. It has been compiled chiefly from original documents in the Record Office, and in it much new light is thrown upon the foreign policy of the Government under Pitt and Addington. Hitherto the diaries and correspondence of Lord Malmesbury and Lord Cornwallis have been chiefly used in writing the history of this period, but the original correspondence affords much fuller details.

A new volume of verse by Mr. Phillipps-Wolley is appearing through Messrs. Smith Elder, with the title "Songs of an English Esau."—Mrs. E. T. Cook's volume on "London," in Macmillan's Highways and Byways Series, will be ready almost at once. It is illustrated by Mr. Hugh Thomson and Mr. F. L. Griggs.—Mr. Heinemann published Mr. Hesketh Pritchard's travel book, "Through the Heart of Patagonia." It has drawings by Mr. J. G. Millais.—Mrs. Evelyn Cecil's volume on children's gardens is appearing shortly. Mrs. Cecil has already written a garden book.—Mr. Wilfrid Gibson, the young Northumbrian poet, whose "Urlyn the Harper" recently excited interest, is issuing another volume with Mr. Elkin Mathews, under the title "The Queen's Visit, and Other Song."—Mr. John Lane is publishing immediately Mr. C. D. Gibson's new portfolio, "The Social Ladder." The pictures set out the struggle of the "suddenly opulent plebeian" to get into society.—Early in November there will appear from "Punch" office a new Christmas publication, designed, written, and drawn by Mr. Charles Pears. Its title will be "Mr. Punch's Book for Children."—"Specimens of Middle Scots" is a volume offered as "a general introduction to the study of the literary language of Scotland during its period of greatest renown"; and is by Mr. Gregory Smith, of Edinburgh University. Messrs. Blackwood are publishing the work.

The first thing that strikes you about Maurice Hewlett, writes a contemporary, is that he has one wicked eye and one saintly one; though perhaps the effect is due rather to a power of raising one eyebrow into an arch expressive of quaint amusement, and lowering the other at the same time to a straight line of scornful disapproval. The article is No. 2 of a series of Personal Sketches. There can be no question of the personality. The Academy a week or two ago animadverted unfavourably on the personal character of No. 1, but congratulated the author, and perhaps itself, on an improvement in No. 2. The conversion does not strike me as at all complete. Lower down one reads: Hewlett is married, and lives in London, but he is at his best in Italy. That sounds an unkind remark. Again: Hewlett in Italy is intensely Italian; a mediæval tone seems to penetrate every movement and gesture, and even subtly tinges his clothes. Such are the penalties of fame. Mr. Hewlett, I should say, will turn his wicked eye with a mediæval movement on this personal sketcher.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE HON. Mr. Justice Russell presided at a sitting of the court yesterday.

RE PETAMBER BHOJRAJ.

Mr. Manker, for a creditor, asked for a rule *nisi* calling upon the insolvent to show cause why his petition should not be dismissed. The application was granted.

RE MAHOMEDALLI MOOSAJEE.

Mr. Davar, for Messrs. Whiteman and Co., of Strand Road, Rangoon, creditors of the insolvent, applied for a rule "nisi" calling upon the insolvent to show cause why his petition should not be dismissed. His lordship granted a rule making it returnable in a fortnight.

RE VALABDHAS JAIRAM AND OTHERS.

Mr. Davar, for the insolvents, applied for a postponement of the hearing of the matter for three months. Counsel said that Mr. Justice Starling had fixed the first hearing for that day and the second hearing on the 14th January next. The reason for asking for the postponement was that the books of account were voluminous; and as certain suits filed by the solvent partners of the firm were pending, the insolvents were not able to strike the balances.

Mr. Jardine, for a creditor, opposed the application and asked for costs.

His lordship allowed the matter to stand over till the 14th January next, reserving the question of costs.

RE SULLEMAN GOOLAM HOOSEIN.

Mr. Rustom Wadia, for the insolvent, applied for the usual rule "nisi" for the personal discharge of the insolvent, which was granted.

RE MOOSA ELIAS AND OTHERS.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, for the insolvents, applied for the usual interim order with leave to amend the schedule, which is lordship granted.

RE NANAKCHAND JAVERILAL.

Mr. Manker, for a creditor, asked for dismissal of the petition on the ground of want of prosecution. His lordship granted a rule, calling upon the insolvent to show cause why his petition should not be dismissed.

RE BHUNABAI WIDOW.

Mr. Kothare, for the insolvent, applied for leave to amend the schedule and to serve notices, which was granted.

RE VIRCHAND UGARCHAND.

Mr. Jardine, on behalf of a creditor, moved absolute the rule calling upon the insolvent to show cause why the order for his personal discharge should not be set aside, and why his petition should not be dismissed.

Mr. Davar, for the insolvent, in showing cause against the rule, submitted that as to the first part of the rule, the court had no jurisdiction unless and until it was proved that the order was obtained by fraud.

Mr. Jardine said the insolvent had concealed the books of account which were in his possession, and the story told by him about his moonim making away with those books was entirely false.

His lordship directed the case to be retried on Wednesday next subject to any part-heard case.

RE MAHOMED ALI KARIMBHOY.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order for two months, which was granted.

RE RUNGILDAS BHUKANDAS.

Mr. Manker appeared for a creditor, and Mr. Davar for the insolvent. By consent the hearing of the rule calling upon the insolvent for the production of his books of account was allowed to stand over for a week.

RE PRANJIVANDAS CULLIANDAS.

Mr. Mazmudar, for the insolvent, applied for leave to amend the schedule and serve notices, which was granted.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents were granted their discharges:—Robert Arthur Blunt; Shantaram Purshotam Riley; Pandu Sakharam; Jusub Beg Mahomed and others; Ranchordas Bhaichand; and Lukhmidas Jairam Thakar.

HIGH COURT.—NOVEMBER 20.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

860 00—Smetham B and N—Vithaldas Dharamdas and others vs The Municipal Corporation of Bombay—Crawford B and Co. Partly decreed.
862 00—Manekjee D and J—Jamasgir Nadiagir vs W L Harvey—Crawford B and Co. Partly decreed.
713-00—Framjee and D—Jinabai vs Currimbhai Ebrahim and others—Thackurdas and Co—Part heard.
535-01—Bicknell M and M—Pirama alias Fatmabai vs Sulleman Abdool Rehman—Payne G S and M. Shamrao and M—Part heard.
128-01—Muljee C and V—Bachoo Hurkissondas vs Kooshaldas Dayabhai and others—Edgelow G and W and Muljee C and V—Part heard.
80-02—Muljee C and V—Bachoo Hurkissondas vs Sir Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatvadekar—Daphtary and F.
550-02—Little and Co—Bhugwandas Visram and others vs Anandrao Ramrao and another—Smetham B and N. Commercial cause.
538 02—Wadia and G—Heerjee Nensey vs Chaturbhuj Naranji and others—Ardeshir H D and Co. Commercial cause.
540 00—Smetham B and N—Greaves Cotton and Co vs Morarji Cullianji and another—Crawford B and Co. Commercial cause.
470-02—Bicknell M and M—Muncherji N Guzdar vs Chotalal Javerdas—K D Shroff.
328-98—Thakurdas and Co—Jalkissondas Gangadas vs Ranchordas Vithaldas—Edgelow G and W—For postponement.
256-02—Framjee and D—Fatmabai widow and others vs Abdul Sakur—Bhaishanker K and G.
181-02—Thakurdas and Co—Ladakbhoy Hassum vs Sulleman Golam Hoosein—Ardeshir H D and Co.
263-02—Maanbhai J and M—Motilal Dayabhai and another vs Katanji Sorabji Nasservanji T—Unwalla and P.
298 01—Wadia and G—N C Macleod vs Morarjee Anundjee and others—Little and Co. Matubhai J and M and Mantri and B.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

Summary Suit to be heard in Chambers.

585 02—Matubhai J and M—Joosub Hajee Abdulla and others vs Moosa Elias and others.

For Making the Decree Absolute.

7 0—Nanu and H—Munchershaw Cursetjee Commissariatwalla vs Ardeshir Curectjee Powwalla and others—K D Shroff.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Testamentary Suit.

5-02—Wadia and G—Jadawjee Formanand vs Goswami Shri Purshotam Laljee M—Tyabjee D and Co.

Long Causes.

576-01—Wadia and G—Chubildas Lallobhoy vs Dayal Mowjee and others—Kanga and P and Tyabjee D and Co.
670-01—Smetham B and N—Dewraj Takersey and others vs Mugniram Dhunje—Payne G S and M.
402-02—Pestonjee R and K—Ardeshir Cursetjee Irani vs Virjee Jiva—B Raghavayya.
60-00—Thakurdas and Co—Dewkavahu vs Hiravahu widow and others—Little and Co and Thakurdas and Co.
443-02—Nanu and H—Heerjee Assoo and another vs Visamul Assoomal—Craigie L and O.
737 01—Dikshit and D—Morarjee Kalianjee vs Vijbhukandas Jadunha Chitnis and M.
547 0—Dikshit and D—Hari Ramchandro Bhatwadekar and another vs Narayen Ramchandra—Bhaishanker and K.
837 01—Shamrao and M—Manockchand Kapurchand vs Rattonjee Hustomjee Cooper—J Sorabjee and J.
813-01—Bicknell M and M—Jamnadas Morarjee and another vs The Sun Mills, Limited—Malvi H and M.
705.00—Edgelow G and W—Choonilal Nihalchand vs Rajbhoy Lookmanjee.
273.02—Pestonjee R and K—Rahimtoola Vullee Mahomed vs Luxmon Balajee Awte—K B Mehta.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. E. F. NICHOLSON, A. D. C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 20th November 1902.

1. The opening Parade of the season will take place on Saturday next, the 22nd instant. Fall in at the Oval near Lord Reay's Statue, at 8 p.m., for a Route March
Drill order.—With putties, Forage Caps and Side Arms. Rifles will not be carried.
Cadet Companies will not attend this Parade.
2. Arms and Accoutrements are now being issued to Members at Head-quarters on every week day between the hours of 6 a.m. and 6 p.m. No Arms, &c, will be issued to any member not applying in person. Members are requested to apply as early as possible.
3. Major D J Sharp having returned from leave of absence assumes Command of A Company from this date.

By Order.
P. H. ROGERS, Major,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL L. P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 20th November 1902.

1. The following drills will take place to-day:—
No 1 Company, Town Hall Compound.—At 8-45 p.m.—10-in R. M. L. Gun Drill.
No 2 Company, Nesbit Lane Head-Quarters.—At 8-45 p.m.—10-in. R. M. L. Gun Drill.
2. There will be a Route March to-morrow (Friday). The Corps will fall in at Grant Road Station at 8-15 p.m.
Dress—Drill order with Arms, Putties and Field Service Caps to be worn.
With reference to the above Order the attention of No. 1 of Sub-division especially, and all members of Corps, is called to the notice which is posted at the Corps Club and Nesbit Lane Head-quarters.
All Cyclists may bring their machines as there will be a Cyclists Detachment.
3. Arms and accoutrements may be had from the Head-Quarters Fort, between the hours of 9 a.m. and 1 p.m., and Byculla this evening.

By Order,
G. STODDART, Capt., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

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A. Crawford Market, BOMBAY.

The HOUSE of COMMONS—AN IRISHMAN'S PROTEST.

TO ENGLISHMEN, SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES

AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman. "On the field of Waterloo" he exclaimed, "the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured?" The effect of the peech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.

"I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

Most powerful remedies for Malarious, Intermittent, Bilious Fevers, Influenza and Mild form of Plague.

Equally useful to Men, Women, and Children of all ages.

Guaranteed not to contain Aconite, Antimony, Arsenic, Mercury, Opium, Strychnia or any poisonous salts.

Why be miserable? Why not be wise instead?

Take the right remedy at the right time, and get rid of that nasty fever, by using Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS; REMIDIES FOR MALARIAL FEVERS and INFLUENZA. Surg.-Maj. Jaykar:—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg.-Maj. Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. Y. Lang, Esq., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Free Masonary in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. Very Rev. B. Fernand Vicar de Vara:—It is mos efficacious. G. S. Risti, Esq., Lic. of Civ. Engr.:—It is a safe and immediate remedy P. J. Daily, Esq., Chief Guard. S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drop BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS & BATLIWALLA & Co.'s CHOLERAL (specific for Cholera) may be had from Treacher & Co., Kemp & Co., Phillips & Co., Beynon & Co., &c., &c., &c., or from the Sole Manufacturer, Dr. H. L Batliwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay, at Re. 1 per Bottle.

DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

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The very Finest Dressing.
Restores the Hair.
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Strengthens the Roots.
Preserves the Hair.
Renders it Beautifully Soft.
Removes Dandruff.
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Preserves, Strengthens, and Invigorates Childrens' Hair.

Full description and directions for use in 20 languages supplied with every bottle.

1/-, 2/6, and (triple 2/6 size) 4/6 per Bottle from Druggists, &c., all over the World.

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You certainly don't want to eat if you are not hungry. But you must eat, and you must digest your food, too. If not, you will become weak, pale, thin. Good food, good appetite, good digestion,—these are essential.

Mr. Robert Venus, of Launceston, Tasmania, sends us his photograph and says:—"I suffered greatly from loss of appetite, indigestion, pains in the stomach, weakness, and nervousness. Several doctors tried in vain to give me relief. A friend then induced me to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla, for it had done him much good. The first bottle worked wonders for me. Soon my appetite came back, my indigestion was cured, and I was strong and hearty."

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

There are many imitation "Sarsaparillas." Be sure you get Ayer's.

Keep your bowels in good condition by using Ayer's Pills. They cure constipation, coated tongue, biliousness, sick headache.

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THE CHEAPEST HOUSE FOR SACCHARIN

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THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, and all Impurities of the Blood.

A Restorative after attacks of FEVER, CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, &c.

IMPORTANT EVIDENCE.

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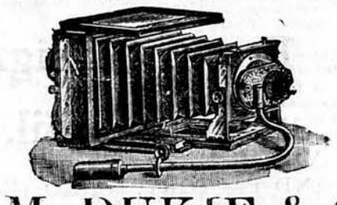

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All Functional Derangements of the Liver, Temporary Congestion arising from Alcoholic Beverages, Errors in Diet, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Vomiting, Heartburn, Sourness of the Stomach, Constipation, Thirst, Skin Eruptions, Boils, Feverish Cold with High Temperature and Quick Pulse, Influenza, Throat Affections, and Fevers of all kinds.

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CAUTION.—*See capsule marked* ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.' *Without it you have a* WORTHLESS IMITATION.

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ALL WHO DESIRE TO HAVE SOFT VELVETY SKIN, CAN OBTAIN IT BY USING AN IMPROVED *Preparation of their* CELEBRATED GLYCERINE AND CUCUMBER.

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IT KEEPS THE SKIN COOL AND REFRESHED IN HOT CLIMATES, AND PREVENTS IT BECOMING PARCHED and DRIED UP from Exposure to the Sun.

IT IS UNEQUALLED AS A DELIGHTFUL SKIN TONIC & EMOLLIENT

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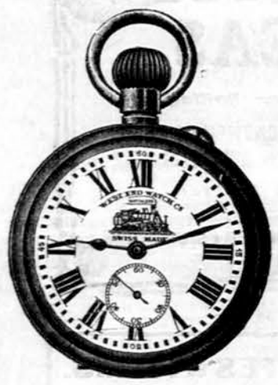

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THE BERNA, Keyless Lever Watch, medium and small size, as supplied to several Indian Railway Companies, for use on their lines, in NICKEL SILVER CASE Rs. 15. Made also in Hunting and Half Hunting Cases, Nickel Silver and Fine Silver; for particulars refer to Price List.

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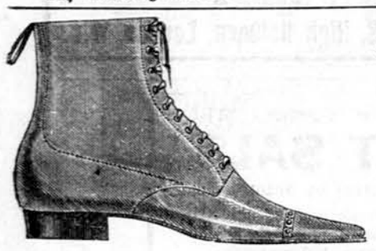

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New Meat Extract Label.

The genuine Liebig Company's Extract is now labelled with the initials of Liebig's Extract of Meat Co. in addition to the blue signature

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The new label is intended to assist the public in distinguishing between the Company's Extract and the many imitations with which the Company has no connection.

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PURE MILK COMBINED WITH WHEAT AND BARLEY MALT.

Full Nourishment, partly predigested. Sterilized.

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LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD. IN POWDER FORM. KEEPS INDEFINITELY. OF ALL CHEMISTS AND STORES.

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PRIZE CUPS, BOWLS AND CHALLENGE SHIELDS
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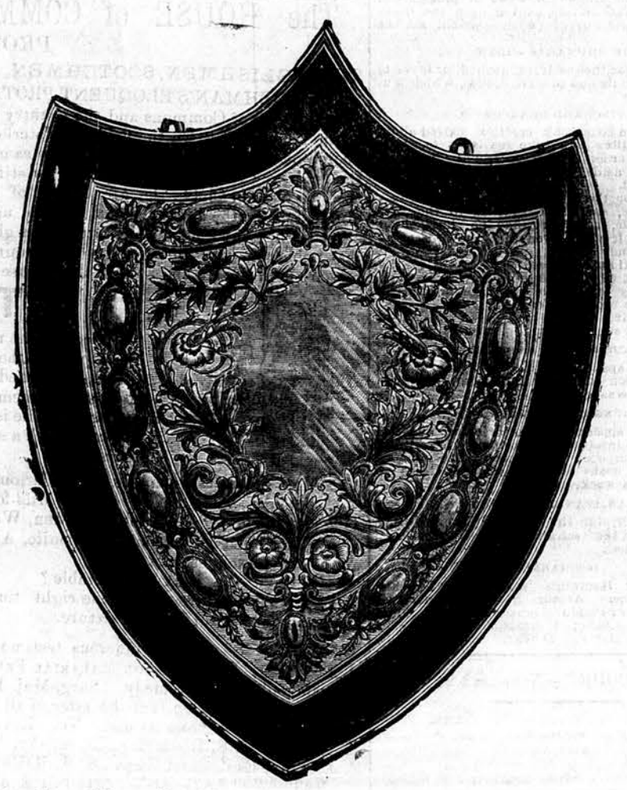

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